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ALLEN CITED ON U.S. MILITARY SUPREMACY, ARMS TALKS

LD150901 Moscow TASS in English 0830 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] Washington, 15 Sep, TASS--U.S. Presidential National Security Adviser Richard Allen has again openly declared that the Reagan administration intends to ensure military supremacy over the Soviet Union and hold talks on arms control only from positions of strength.

Addressing a congress of the Air Force Association on Monday, Richard Allen at the same time recognized that there is parity between the Soviet Union and the United States practically in all the important elements of military force, both conventional and nuclear. He did not conceal, however, that this does not suit the book of the ruling circles of the USA and the military-industrial complex, which strive for the attainment of military supremacy over the USSR. With this aim, Richard Allen said, the Reagan administration considers necessary a simultaneous restructuring of all types of the U.S. strategic nuclear force. The USA, the presidential adviser said, will continue rearming intensively.

U.S. DEFENSE BUDGET CUT ONLY 'WINDOW-DRESSING'

LD141708 Moscow TASS in English 1446 GMT 14 Sep 81

[By TASS news analyst Vladimir Vashedchenko]

[Text] Moscow, 14 Sep, TASS--Vociferous propaganda preparations were conducted in Washington during the past few days for a forthcoming "substantial cutback" in military spending, and at last the White House announced President Reagan's decision to reduce the U.S. military budget for the next three years by 13,000 million dollars.

The expectations of the U.S. and world public that the current Washington administration has at last awakened to common sense and is prepared to put limits to recklessness have not come true. The announced "cutbacks" are infinitesimal--just window-dressing--and pursue the sole objective of deceiving public opinion within the country and abroad. Indeed, the U.S. military budget for the 1982 fiscal year has been approved at 226,300 million dollars and is going to rise during subsequent years by an average of 7 percent. The decrease of these astronomical military appropriations by a mere 13,000 million dollars during three years has virtually no effect on the overall level of U.S. military spending and will amount to about two percent a year. It will in no way affect the plans and programmes for developing new types and systems of strategic weapons nor diminish the U.S. striving to achieve military superiority and to pursue an aggressive and hegemonistic policy from strength. The Pentagon is quite happy with the size of this cosmetic "cutback". The Pentagon leaders admit that it will not affect in any serious way the escalation of the arms race.

Why then did the White House take this step if it did not have any intention to substantially cut back the military budget? The primary purpose of this manoeuvre is to create the illusion that the White House is "holding back" the arms race and thus reassure millions of the Americans who are carrying the growing military spending and who resolutely protest against it.

The American voters have not forgotten either that, while campaigning for the presidency, Reagan claimed that one of his objectives was to have a balanced budget. Months have passed, but the budgetary deficit, far from decreasing, continues growing. The White House believes that the 13,000 million dollars sliced off the huge military pie should help stem the dangerous growth of the budgetary deficit. But seriously speaking, the 13,000 million dollars is far from enough for the purpose and, as observers point out, the White House would have to effect larger budgetary cutbacks under other items, primarily the social programmes, as it has already done earlier. In this way the economy measures announced by Washington only slightly affected the Pentagon, whereas the working people remain the principal victim of these measures.

PRAVDA ASSAILS NEUTRON BOMB, PROPOSES RENUNCIATION

LD112228 Moscow TASS in English 2155 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 12 Sep, TASS--Follows the full text of the article "Neutron Weapon: Who and What It Threatens With", which was published in the newspaper PRAVDA today.

"Ensuring peace has been, and remains the supreme goal of the foreign policy of the Soviet state. This is the aim of the peace programme for the 80s, which was adopted by the 26th Congress of the CPSU. No task is more important in international terms to our party, our people and, for that matter, to all peoples of the world, than to uphold peace," said Comrade Leonid Brezhnev addressing the congress. To prevent the threat of war, the Soviet Union resolutely struggles for curbing the arms race and disarmament.

As is known, the greatest danger to the life of people and mankind's future is fraught in the nuclear weapons. The USSR declares not only for putting an end to the production of nuclear weapons, but also for reducing its stocks down to their full liquidation. But in their drive for military supremacy U.S. imperialism and the bellicose circles of NATO are placing stake on a further build-up of the arms race, above all in the nuclear field.

Fresh evidence of this is the decision of the U.S. administration on the production of such a type of the means of nuclear destruction as the neutron weapon. In the course of many years efforts have been made overseas to create and deploy that weapon, but in face of mass protests of the international public they did not dare to announce it for a long time. But on August 6, the day of the 36th anniversary of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima, the U.S. President announced the decision to start the full-scale production of the neutron weapon, thus cynically disregarding the memory of Hiroshima victims.

The apologists of the new barbarous means of mass destruction are doing their utmost in order to mislead peoples as regards the scale of the danger involved in this decision, to prevent them from realizing the seriousness of the situation and the necessity of active opposition by all people of good will. The militarists are trying to persuade the world that the point at issue is almost a "routine" decision concerning a perfection of the weapons, which are already on the Pentagon's stocks, and that it is allegedly a purely internal matter of the USA.

But in fact the decision of the U.S. administration goes far beyond the framework of internal affairs of one country, as its implementation involves increasing danger to entire mankind, equips military arsenals with new means of mass destruction and opens up an opportunity for a further build-up of arms. Only uninformed people can believe the claims that the neutron weapon is almost a "humane" means of armed struggle, which is designed only to injure troops in the battlefield, and which is not injurious to the civilian population. Such claims are a lie, resorting to which the Pentagon wants to mislead public and instill in it the idea of the possibility of "limited" nuclear wars, the admissibility of the use of nuclear weapons.

The neutron ammunition is a nuclear weapon with the effects inherent in it. In an explosion of the neutron bomb a shock wave, thermal radiation, deadly neutron radiation and radio-active fallout are caused. Unlike the other nuclear means, a large part of the energy is spent on the generation of neutron radiation, which is dangerous to every living thing. It is not by chance that the Pentagon is planning to use this weapon precisely for the mass destruction of people.

According to the estimates of Western specialists, in the use of a comparatively "low-yield" neutron ammunition of one kiloton all buildings and structures within a radius of 150-300 metres from the epicentre of the explosion will be destroyed, people will be killed in shelters within a radius of up to 800 metres and those within a radius of up to 1,600 metres will be exposed to a lethal dose of radiation. Living organisms at larger distances will be exposed to doses of radiation causing the radiation sickness.

The whole fauna will be killed in an area of 520 hectares, coniferous forests--on an area of 310 hectares, broad-leaved forests--within an area of 170 hectares and installations which will survive the explosion in the zone exposed to nuclear radiation, including metal structures, soil and even foodstuffs, will only remain as monuments to human madness, as they will become sources of radioactive emanation.

No matter what they choose to assert in Washington, the Pentagon strategists intend the neutron weapons mainly for deployment in the territory of West-European countries--their NATO allies. Meanwhile, it is not difficult to see that in the conditions of a densely-populated Europe even the use of "small capacity" neutron weapons would affect civilian population. Several such shells would suffice to destroy anything that moves in a large city. Their use on a massive scale will lead to a total extermination of the population which, in an impudent reference of the U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger has somehow managed to settle near the theatre of combat operations.

The European Continent is the main, albeit not the sole area, which may fall victim to the U.S. military. According to the same Weinberger, the Pentagon will use neutron weapons everywhere around the world. It may be brought into action by the Rapid Deployment Force, this shock military force of U.S. imperialism intended, in its design, to carry out the plans of conquest in developing countries rich in sources of raw materials, to suppress national-liberation movements and to organize subersive adventures.

In this manner, other areas of the world are being subjected to a growing and real threat. Today, it is the Near and the Middle East. Tomorrow it may be the turn of Africa, Latin America, Southern Asia or any area in the world which Washington chooses to declare a "sphere of U.S. vital interests". Especially attractive in the eyes of the Pentagon are the advantages of the neutron weapons in the struggle against an enemy which is not in the possession of nuclear weapons: the complete annihilation of people and the take-over of the wealth--is this not the ideal of imperialism!

In deciding to go ahead with the production of neutron weapons, the leading circles of the United States deliberately choose to complicate the already highly-charged international situation created by them, and are drawing the world into a new spiral of the arms race. The production and subsequent deployment of the neutron weapons lead to a growing military threat in the world, to a destabilisation of the military-political situation. In masking and justifying its designs, the U.S. administration resorts once again to the hackneyed myth about "the Soviet military threat" and the need "to catch up with" the Soviet Union in armaments. Thus, the leaders of the USA and NATO allege that the neutron weapons are designed, among other things, to resolve the task of "offsetting" the superiority of the Warsaw Treaty countries in tanks.

Military experts have repeatedly explained that such assertions absolutely hold no water. Yes, the Warsaw Treaty countries possess a sufficient military potential. But they are not aspiring after a superiority, confining themselves only to a minimum, the necessary effective defence, in order to protect the peaceful creative work of their peoples in the face of the existing and ever-growing military potential of NATO. If one approaches assessment of the relation of the armed forces of the sides from objective positions, without picking out of the overall balance any particular type of armaments or a fighting arm, but rather estimates, the military potentials of each side in their totality, with account for such factors as the quantity of weapons, their qualitative characteristics, combat performance and troops organization, then it becomes evident that between NATO and the Warsaw Treaty there exists a rough parity of forces.

It goes without saying that this is not an absolute balance--each side has its own structure of armed forces and specific features of their composition. One cannot speak about the superiority of the Warsaw Treaty, for instance in tanks, "while forgetting" that NATO possesses in Europe and the contiguous water spaces a significant potential of other types of conventional armaments, operational-tactical nuclear weapons, to say nothing about the enormous quantity of anti-tank guided missiles.

According to the statement by former U.S. Secretary of Defence William Perry, the NATO member-countries have nearly 193 thousand highly effective guided anti-tank missiles, and the most diverse methods of their combat use. As far as the tanks proper are concerned, in counting them from the NATO side the Western experts usually display "modesty," by understating their number.

Behind the attempts to prove the supremacy of the Warsaw Treaty countries in several types of weapons is the striving to camouflage the gigantic scale of the aggressive military preparations by the USA and NATO, in which an important place is now assigned also to the neutron weapon. The real motive behind the decision of the United States to start the production of the neutron ammunition is the calculation to ensure military supremacy over the Warsaw Treaty member-countries as regards the tactical nuclear weapon.

The special danger stemming from the step by the U.S. administration for the start of production of the neutron weapon is that it increases the danger of drawing mankind into a world nuclear war. All speculation that the neutron weapon is designed only for defence and constitutes a certain additional "deterrent", which allegedly does not increase the probability of nuclear war outbreak is a lie. The neutron weapon, FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt pointed out, cannot be considered to be a purely defensive one. Like most of the types of weapons in the world, it can, of course, be well used also for an attack.

According to the views existing in the NATO military circles, the neutron weapon can be used at any stage of the armed conflict, including at its very start. In this connection it must be noted that not only the use, but its very appearance in the NATO's arsenal is of a provocative character. By eroding the difference between the non-nuclear and nuclear combat operations it lowers the so-called nuclear threshold, increases the probability of outbreak of a nuclear conflict breaking out and out-growing into a universal nuclear war. Hence the neutron weapon is twice as dangerous. It can play the sinister role of detonator of a world nuclear holocaust. Those who are already today leading things to it, will not be able to sit snug in safety overseas.

As the neutron weapon has been "tailored" in its present way by the Pentagon chiefly for the "European theatre," the main burden of the consequences stemming from the decision of the American ruling circles will be borne above all by the peoples of Europe.

The European Continent is planned by the Pentagon as the main theatre of military operations against the Warsaw Treaty countries. The production of the neutron ammunition as well as the development of new medium-range missiles are consecutive measures by the American military, which complement each other, for the materialization of the strategy of a "limited nuclear war." These measures involve the vital interests of the European countries, are fraught with a direct threat to their population. They are also evidence of the intention of the USA to make its NATO partners agree with such a theory of warfare.

Together with the assurances that the neutron weapons will be kept for the time being in the United States, the Pentagon makes no secret of the fact that they are intended for carriers already stationed in West-European countries, mainly in the FRG. As a first stage, it is planned to manufacture 380 neutron warheads for the Lance missiles and 800 shells for the 8-inch artillery pieces. It is characteristic that the U.S. President's decision has received the support of the most reactionary West-German circles. Their ringleaders, Franz Josef Strauss, advocated an immediate deployment of the new U.S. lethal weapons in the FRG which already at present is a major nuclear "shell room" of NATO in Europe.

So far, the West European countries have not given their official consent to the deployment of neutron weapons in their territories. However, if the experience of the relations of the United States with its partners is any guide, their consent is a mere formality for the Pentagon. The USA is prepared to do without such a consent, once again facing the European countries with a fait accompli.

The fact is that the Lance missiles and the shells for the 8-inch artillery pieces, now deployed in Europe, are, according to Western press reports, already adjusted for their rapid transformation into carriers of neutron warheads. Besides, to bring neutron charges into the FRG, Washington does not need any consent from its government at all. Recently one prominent West German official recalled that in virtue of the military treaties existing between the USA and the FRG, "the Federal Government cannot hope even for consultations" before the American troops stationed in that country are armed with neutron weapons.

It is not difficult to see that ignoring the interests of the West-Europeans by the United States is becoming the norm of the Atlantic relations. The peoples of Western Europe are beginning to see increasingly clearly the real price of the American assurances in the instance of the pledges to ratify the SALT II treaty in exchange for a consent on the part of the other NATO countries to deploy new U.S. medium-range missiles. The United States has obtained the consent for deploying the missiles in the FRG, Great Britain and Italy, and continues to apply pressure on Belgium and the Netherlands. At the same time it evades ratifying the SALT II treaty. In this connection one is surprised at the position of some of the leaders of West-European countries, echoing Washington's propaganda ploy that the question of neutron weapons is an internal matter for the USA which has no bearing on Europe.

By its decision on the production of the neutron weapon the U.S. leadership further complicates the examination of the problems involved in the limitation of arms. In its effort to complicate the talks on nuclear weapons, Washington is doing its utmost in order to clear the way for the speediest deployment in Western Europe of new U.S. medium-range missiles and then of the neutron weapon. Some people in the West are reluctant to give up the illusions that talks with the Soviet Union can be conducted from the positions of strength and are even trying to bring pressure to bear on the USSR, by brandishing the decision on the production of the neutron bomb as a trump card, "prompting" the Soviet Union what steps it should make on its side by way of unilateral concessions.

But the disarmament talks are no game of poker. At stake in the nuclear arms race, which is imposed by Washington, would be millions of human lives.

The Soviet Union is ready to hold serious talks on the basis of equality and equal security, true interests of the sides for the attainment of positive results for the limitation of any types of weapons, elimination of the risk of nuclear conflict and prevention of nuclear war.

This also concerns the question of the neutron weapon. The USSR is strongly against the neutron weapon. It was the first to draw the attention of the peoples to the danger of appearance of this means of nuclear destruction, and came out with the initiative to prohibit it. The known statement by Leonid Brezhnev that the USSR will not start the production of the neutron weapon, provided the USA or some other state does not do so, was met with profound gratification by world public.

The CPSU Central Committee's report to the 26th party congress again drew attention to the danger of the continuing attempts on the part of the United States to suspend over the world the neutron-weapon sword of Damocles and renewed the appeal to conclude an agreement prohibiting neutron weapons once and for all.

Back in 1978 the USSR, together with other socialist countries, tabled in the Committee on Disarmament a draft convention to prohibit the production, stockpiling, deployment and use of nuclear neutron weapons. The Soviet Union is convinced that conclusion of such an international convention on reciprocal abandonment by states of these weapons accords with the task of consolidating peace in the interests of all states and peoples.

The desire of the USSR and other socialist countries to limit all types of weapons and to engage in negotiations on these issues--is not a sign of weakness but rather a manifestation of genuine peacefulness and humanism of their social system. It does not mean that the Soviet Union cannot, or it is difficult for it to, produce a new weapon be that neutron or any other.

The fact is--and this is what the opponents of peace and detente must realise--that we do not wish to see the new weapon providing the basis for another spiral of the arms race and for this reason we propose to agree on reciprocal renunciation of the production of neutron weapons, to save the world from the appearance of a new weapon of mass annihilation of people.

"As regards the Soviet Union, we have never sought and we are not seeking a military superiority," Comrade Leonid Brezhnev said. "We do not go and we do not intend to go further than the concern for a reliable protection of the security of our country and the security of our allies. The Soviet Union constantly calls for the abandonment of developing new, even more formidable types of weapons. But I shall say with all responsibility: We shall not remain indifferent to the appearance of such weapons in the arsenals of the USA and other NATO countries. If this happens, then the Soviet Armed Forces will be in the possession of an adequate counter-balance to such a weapon."

The broad segments of public in different countries of the world strongly protest against the decision of the U.S. administration. To halt the spread of atomic death and to curb the atomic maniacs—this is the task that all sober-minded people should set themselves.

SEMEYKO DISCUSSES STRATEGIC PARITY, ARMS LIMITATION

PM140955 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 34, 21 Aug 81 pp 18-20

[L. Semeyko article: "USSR-United States: Strategic Stability Is the Guarantee of Security"]

[Excerpt] What is the essence of strategic stability? What is its connection with strategic arms limitation and the problem of military superiority?

What Is at Issue?

When people speak of the intensification of the danger of war, no one, of course, implies by this that tomorrow or even the day after tomorrow the United States will launch its missiles at the designated targets.

No one is calling the situation in the world a prewar situation. It is felt that these days Washington too, it must be supposed, is aware of the full danger of a nuclear catastrophe. But at the same time the U.S. penchant for confrontation must not be underrated. Nor must we underrate the strategic illusions connected with the reassessment of its own strengh and the calculations based on the "advantages" of particular war scenarios, especially the scenario of a disarming first nuclear strike against the maximum number of Soviet military targets. After all, the Pentagon is beginning to talk about this ever more frequently.

Attempts to implement the first-strike scenario are, theoretically at least, perfectly feasible. This is borne out first by the U.S. desire for strategic superiority. After all, superiority is not required for defending oneself. Superiority is a symbol of aggressive intentions. Secondly, the fueling of tension may lead to the emergence of crisis situations in which commonsense may simply malfunction when military-political decisions are being made. The decisive role here may be played by distorted notions of an opponent's policy, subjective ideas about the "expediency" of a first strike, erroneous actions by the military command, and the most diverse and unpredictable chances. But the result would be the same--the pressing of the nuclear button at a critical moment.

This is what a situation of strategic instability is. There is no doubt that it cannot be allowed if we are seeking not only the peaceful solution of vexing problems but also firm control over the course of events. Instability can be prevented if the relevant unilateral and coordinated international measures are taken in advance--in other words, if steps are taken to strengthen strategic stability and ensure the low probability of nuclear war through the efforts of both sides.

For a fuller understanding of the essence of strategic stability--and there is obviously a need for this considering the fact that this problem is not only complex, but also delicate since it concerns questions of national security--it is expedient to cite one more extract from the joint statement by the USSR and the United States: "With a view to reducing and averting the danger of the outbreak of a nuclear war, the sides will continue the search for measures to strengthen strategic stability, including the limitation of strategic offensive arms which destabilize the strategic equilibrium to the greatest degree, and also through measures to reduce and avert the danger of a surprise attack." This proposition provides a clear link between the goals of strategic stability and the ways of ensuring it, and the SALT process is recognized to be the most important international instrument designed to prevent the disruption of the prevailing military-strategic equilibrium between the USSR and the United States.

Two Aspects

Strategic stability has a minimum of two basic aspects. The first may conventionally be called "crisis stability" (this term, incidentally, is used in the United States). It is a case of a strategic situation in which, in crisis situations, each side seeks to avoid first use of its strategic forces taking into account the fact that equilibrium exists.

The Soviet Union's actions under such conditions would be determined, of course, not only by the equilibrium factor, but by its principled precept not to allow nuclear conflict. Our strategic doctine, as L.I. Brezhnev has stated, is of a strictly defensive orientation and the USSR's intentions have never included and do not include the threat to attack or the sudden accomplishment of an attack in crisis situations. Unfortunately that cannot be said of the United States and therefore the consolidation of strategic stability in crisis situations has special significance for the USSR.

The second aspect is stability in limiting and reducing the arms race whereby the sides not only do not seek to embark on new arms programs in order not to be at a disadvantage, but undertake the necessary joint efforts to prevent the violation of the military-strategic balance. Strategic stability thus presupposes renunciation of the acquisition of military superiority and the steering of a firm course toward the consistent reduction of the level of military confrontation, for the lower this level is, the less likelihood there is of a nuclear clash. "The U.S. desire for military superiority over the USSR merely undermines stability in the world and makes the United States' own security shakier," Marshal of the Soviet Union, and USSR Defense Minister D.F. Ustinov has noted.

This interpretation of strategic stability is not analogous with the U.S. interpretation although the United States also speaks of the need to strengthen international security. While acknowledging the importance of crisis stability, the United States at the same time also manipulates the term "arms race stability." It not only talks but is also gambling on the constant buildup of armaments in the hope of achieving both particular advantages and overall military superiority since only "U.S. superiority" allegedly can render the world stable. In brief, everything is turned upside down.

"True Parity"?

"If political and strategic concepts differ and armaments differ, then no parity between them is possible. This means that talks on so-called strategic arms limitation would be faltering from the outset," retired French General Pierre Gallois asserts. It would not be a total disaster if this were the view of just one West European military man and, moreover, one who no longer exerts a real influence on politics. But the trouble is that this approach is shared by many Americans who stand at or are close to the helm of power. This approach essentially contains a rejection of the SALT process, of the safeguarding and maintenance of the equilibrium of military forces, of the strategic stability so essential to peace.

Here is one of the principles of arms control as proclaimed by A. Haig: "We must seek balanced arms control agreements." Experience shows that "balanced" in the U.S. political vocabulary usually means a one-sided advantage for Washington. To all appearances that is what A. Haig has in mind when he says that "the Soviet Union must display greater readiness in the future to agree to true parity." But what does it mean? The U.S. secretary of state does not explain and it is hard to avoid the impression that "true parity," as Haig sees it, is a strategic correlation of forces offering a one-sided advantage for the United States.

In C. Weinberger's opinion, SALT II does not promote stability: It "was not balanced." Why? The treaty, you see, "did not extend to Soviet forces which could strike targets in all the European NATO countries." Weinberger does not say a word about how the United States, at the SALT talks, refused to discuss the problem of the U.S. forward-based nuclear weapons, which do indeed have strategic significance for the USSR. But he does speak of the "importance" of the unilateral limitation of Soviet forces. There's the "balance" of the U.S. approach for you--an approach, incidentally, which differs from what Reagan said on his first day in office. "It is essential to maintain relations with the Soviet Union based on mutual respect and on serious and not demagogic negotiations. Well put. But so far deeds are at variance with words and, to all appearances, not only through the fault of those who execute the President's instructions.

The Soviet Union--and this was stressed at the 26th CPSU Congress--proceeds from the premise that "the prevailing military-strategic parity between the USSR and the United States and between the Warsaw Pact and NATO objectively serves to preserve peace in our world." The formation of this equilibrium was greatly promoted by the accords on strategic arms limitation reached in 1982. SALT II, which envisages such limitations, is also aimed at further strengthening the balance. On the one hand these limitations ensure the quantitative parity of strategic forces (which was not the case in SALT I), and this already largely predetermines the stricter expression of strategic equilibrium. On the other hand, they outline more precisely qualitative parity, above all through single limits on the maximum number of warheads installed on ground-based and sea-based strategic missiles. Parity is also ensured through reciprocal compensation for the sides' individual advantages in terms of the qualitative indicators of weapons.

Of course, all this still does not automatically guarantee strategic stability or, consequently, peace. The comprehensive ensuring of strategic stability is necessary for the latter to be fully guaranteed. Readiness to stabilize the SALT process itself, in which large-scale disarmament measures would predominate and in which dangerous changes for the development of the sides' military might would not remain open, is exceptionally important in resolving this task.

Equal Security

One more Haig principle proclaims that "arms control must supplement military programs." This allocation of priorities can only undermine strategic stability. Why? Because first the planned U.S. programs are of an enormous scale, which in itself cannot fail to complicate immediate and subsequent SALT talks, secondly because these programs envisage the deployment of obviously destabilizing strategic arms systems (it is enough to recall the MX or Trident-2 systems); And thirdly because this principle accords more with the requirement for "arms race stability" than for stability in arms limitation and reduction.

Of course, the former accords have been unable in one or two stages to halt the many years of armament, but they have at least laid the basis for restraint. If you look at current U.S. plans, however, it is easy to see the unprecedented acceleration of the buildup of strategic might. Let us begin with the deployment in Europe of almost 600 of the latest missiles (with a range of 2,500 km or more). Does this fall within the concept of strategic stability? Of course not, for this is obviously aimed at the acquisition of military superiority. This is a substantial additional contribution to overall U.S. strategic might--and precisely to strategic might--for it makes no difference to us where the nuclear missiles aimed at Soviet targets have come from--America or West Europe.

The SALT talks, like the talks on nuclear weapons in Europe, can be effective only when they rule out attempts to obtain one-sided advantages. And this, as is well known, was enshrined in a very important document which is almost 10 years old--the basic principles of mutual relations between the USSR and the United States. And, in fact, the principle of not harming the interests of the countries' national security had been set down even earlier.

Let us recall that two decades ago the Soviet-U.S. joint statement (September 1961) on agreed principles for disarmament talks stressed: "All measures for general and complete disarmament must be balanced in such a way that at no stage of the treaty's implementation can one state or group of states obtain military superiority, and that security is ensured equally for all." The same idea is contained in the final document of the UN General Assembly's special session on disarmament (Point 29). There thus exists a perfectly definite basis in international law for attaining strategic stability through disarmament talks, primarily the SALT talks.

IZVESTIYA HITS RENMIN RIBAO VIEW OF N-BOMB ISSUE

PM141512 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Sep 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed "Rejoinder" from "World Today" feature compiled by V. Ganshin and V. Lashkul: "Go-Getters From Beijing"]

[Text] A few days ago the Beijing central newspaper RENMIN RIBAO published a long article containing inflammatory statements regarding the U.S. administration's decision to start large-scale production of neutron weapons. The whole tone of the item was permeated by essentially just one idea--to prove that the qualitatively new twist in the arms race being launched by the White House is merely a response to increased "aggressiveness" on the part of the Soviet Union.

The author repeats the American hawks' stock arguments regarding the USSR's alleged "marked military superiority" over the NATO countries and the need to rapidly upgrade armaments in order to "restore" parity in this sphere.

This approach by Beijing is not surprising. Regarding the European Continent as a future arena of military confrontation, the Chinese leaders are bending over backward in an attempt to "establish" the inevitability of conflict. They are concerned least of all with the opinion of the European countries and peoples themselves, for whom Beijing has in store the role of pawns in the dangerous geopolitical game launched by American imperialism and the Chinese hegemonists.

OLOF PALME URGES NORDIC NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE

PM111034 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Sep 81 p 5

[Text] Stockholm, 2 Sep (TASS)--O. Palme, chairman of Sweden's Social Democratic Labor Party, has urged the Swedish Government to raise the question of creating a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe for discussion at the conference of Nordic countries' foreign ministers which opens in Copenhagen today. He emphasized in an interview for the Swedish telegraph bureau that to proclaim the Nordic countries a region free from nuclear weapons would help to ease tension in this part of the European Continent and would reduce the danger of an outbreak of nuclear war. There is now an obvious risk that we are faced with a new wave of the arms race, which could lead us to disaster. In this situation, O. Palme pointed out, it is more important than ever to mobilize the public to struggle against the insanity of war and the arms race.

The creation of a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe, O. Palme said, would reduce the level of tension in our part of the European Continent. Of course, the path to the goal is stony and hard. But this cannot prevent democratic forces from boldly advancing the task of turning northern Europe into a nuclear-free zone. In conclusion O. Palme voiced the hope that a "nuclear-free north" will initiate the process of ridding Europe of nuclear weapons.

GDR'S HOFFMAN, CUBA'S RAUL CASTRO RECEIVE AWARDS

LD151002 Moscow TASS in English 0931 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 15 Sep, TASS--General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev presented in the Kremlin today Soviet orders to GDR National Defence Minister, General of the Army Heinz Hoffmann and Minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Cuba, General of the Army Raul Castro Ruz.

The Order of Lenin has been presented to the GDR National Defence Minister, General of the Army Heinz Hoffmann. He has been awarded this highest Soviet order for the services performed in the joint struggle during the years of the Second World War, the great contribution to strengthening the combat solidarity of the armed forces of the USSR and the GDR in the postwar period and on the occasion of his 70th birthday.

The minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Cuba has been awarded the Order of the October Revolution for the great contribution to developing and strengthening friendly relations between the Armed Forces of the USSR and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Cuba and on the occasion of the 50th birthday.

The ceremony of presenting the awards was addressed by Leonid Brezhnev. Reply speeches were delivered by Heinz Hoffmann and Raul Castro Ruz.

HUNGARIAN DEFENSE MINISTER VIEWS SOVIET EXERCISES

PM140931 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Sep 81 p 1

[Report by Lt Col V. Mamontov: "Visiting Guards Unit Servicemen"]

[Text] Southern Group of Forces--Army Gen A.I. Gribkov, chief of staff Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, and Army Gen L. Czinege, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and Hungarian defense minister, have visited the N training center, Southern Group of Forces and attended tactical exercises by guards motorized rifle unit. This unit has traveled a glorious combat path. Its servicemen performed unrivaled exploits for the motherland at the Battle of Stalingrad and in the Kursk salient and took part in liberating the Hungarian people from the fascist invaders. A galaxy of Heroes of the Soviet Union were raised in its ranks.

Their frontliners' heirs are worthily continuing their unfading traditions. At all stages of an exercise performed on rugged terrain, in a situation as close as possible to combat conditions, they acted like guardsmen, displaying initiative, sharp-wittedness and determination. The guardsmen of the motorized rifle company under the command of the communist, Guards Snr Lt S. Bochkarev (Hero of the Soviet Union Guards Capt P. Kazakov is enlisted in perpetuity in this company) and the tank crew members of the team under the command of the communist Guards Snr Lt S. Norakidze distinguished themselves during the fighting.

Army Gen A.I. Gribkov and Army Gen L. Czinege, who observed the exercise's progress, were highly impressed with the subunit personnel's work.

The tactical exercises were also attended by Col Gen I. Olah, chief of the General Staff, Hungarian People's Army and Hungarian deputy defense minister; Lt Gen J. Pacsek, chief inspector, combat training, Hungarian People's Army and Hungarian deputy defense minister; Col Gen V.I. Sivenok, commander, Southern Group of Forces; Lt Gen N.D. Shevkun, member, Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the group, and other generals and officers.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION--QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD111940 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 11 Sep 81

["International Situation--Questions and Answers" program presented by Valeriy Kosovan, all-union foreign political commentator; Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin, international affairs journalist; Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin, international affairs journalist]

[Excerpts] [Kosovan] Hello, respected comrades. In our broadcast today which has been composed according to your letters, we will discuss the following topics: the results of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's meetings with Comrades Le Duan and Pen Sovan, the leaders of the fraternal parties of Vietnam and Kampuchea; Washington's policy toward its NATO allies; the creation of a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe; terrorism and neofascism.

Relations With SRV, Kampuchea

As you know, comrades, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev recently met with Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, and Pen Sovan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and prime minister of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. These meetings, as it were, continued the Crimean talks which Comrade Brezhnev held with leaders of a number of fraternal parties and countries. However, this time a different region was involved, the region of Southeast Asia, a difficult, critical and uneasy region where unconcealed Beijing pressure supported by the United States can be seen. All this, of course, attracts special attention to the Moscow meetings.

Many of our listeners have asked us to talk in more detail in our broadcasts about Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's meetings with the leaders of the fraternal parties of Vietnam and Kampuchea. We have invited Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin, international affairs journalist, into our studio to discuss this topic. Nikolay Vladimirovich, please tell us about the main issues which were discussed during these meetings.

[Shishlin] I think the following points can be singled out from these meetings. The first point is the opportunity for learning at first hand about each other's affairs and concerns, of comparing points of view and, in as far as communists are oriented toward united aims, it is always interesting to look at methods and forms of work, what their economic tasks are and how they are being fulfilled. From this point of view the exchange of information at Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's meetings is always very packed and full of results. The second point is the discussion of long-term questions on bilateral cooperation. It is known that the Soviet Union's relations with both Vietnam and the young People's Republic of Kampuchea are confidently on the upswing. If the past period was rich and packed in the life of the Soviet Union and Vietnam then judging by the reports which have been published on Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's meetings with Comrade Le Duan and Comrade Pen Sovan, the years to come promise to add even richer content to Soviet-Vietnamese and Soviet-Kampuchean relations.

It is assumed that Soviet-Vietnamese links will take on a new dimension both in the sphere of political cooperation--I have in mind relations between the two ruling parties--and in such a vitally important field as the economy.

[Kosovan] Nikolay Vladimirovich, it is well known that the Soviet Union gives considerable assistance to socialist construction in Vietnam. In the forthcoming 5-year period the Soviet Union will participate in the construction of 40 projects of great economic significance for Vietnam. Could you talk about this in more detail?

[Shishlin] These are indeed major enterprises: cement enterprises, new coal mines, the continuation of work on increasing power engineering capacities in Vietnam, the construction of a bridge across the Red River and a number of other, I repeat, very important national economic projects.

But Vietnamese exports to the Soviet Union in turn continue to grow and according to the coordinated national economic plans for the 1981-85 period supplies of Vietnamese vegetables and fruit to the Soviet Union, in particular to the regions of the Soviet Far East and Siberia, will increase significantly. That is, we are gradually--not immediately of course--moving toward balanced trade when Soviet-Vietnamese economic links will be defined as mutually beneficial.

Incidentally, this also applies to Kampuchea. Kampuchea was totally ruined by the Chinese placemen, by that most monstrous regime of Pol Pot. But in a very short period Kampuchea has been restoring itself, that is, life in that country is virtually returning to normal although there are considerable difficulties exacerbated by the continuing military provocations by the remnants of the Pol Pot bands against the young republic. But, I repeat, life there is already returning to normal. Soviet-Kampuchean relations are once again beginning to acquire a bilateral nature in the full sense of that word, especially because Kampuchea has quite a few natural resources. In particular there is a very favorable climate for growing many interesting crops such as rice. Here too one can clearly see a tendency toward mutually beneficial economic links.

[Kosovan] Nikolay Vladimirovich, we should probably recall that there was also a third point in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's talks with Comrades Le Duan and Pen Sovan.

[Shishlin] This third point consists of the discussion of international problems and the coordination of foreign policy actions. I have already mentioned the fact that the region of Southeast Asia is an uneasy region and, as a matter of fact, the peoples of the three Indochinese countries are in no way to blame for this fact. Their suffering has earned them the right to peace. They have an interest in a stable peace. The Indochinese countries have come out repeatedly with various initiatives aimed at turning all of Southeast Asia into a peace and stability zone. In particular, this proposal was repeated--and addressed not only to the ASEAN countries but to China as well--at the last meeting of the three foreign affairs ministers in Phnom Penh. The Indochinese countries are proposing to these same ASEAN countries and to this same China that bilateral nonaggression treaties be concluded. But unfortunately one must say that the ASEAN countries, under pressure from Beijing and Washington, are so far avoiding a constructive response to the Indochinese proposal. One would think that the ASEAN states have no less interest than Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea in having Southeast Asia free of mistrust, hostility and conflicts.

These people should direct all their resources toward creative aims. The Soviet Union's support for the peace-loving foreign policy of the Indochinese states and the Soviet Union's own activity toward improving the international situation, including the situation in Asia, are undoubtedly a substantial contribution to the consolidation of the international position of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea.

It seems to me that the results of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's talks with the leaders of Vietnam and Kampuchea taken in their entirety are a new significant step in the implementation of the peace program for the 1980's which was proposed at the 26th CPSU Congress. This is essentially a line of strengthening the socialist states, improving the international atmosphere and overcoming acute conflict situations. Since this line is meeting with broad understanding not only from the interested states but also from the neighbors of the Indochinese peoples, one feels that the future lies with this course.

U.S. Plans To Extend NATO Zone

[Kosovan] I would now like to turn to letters concerning the issue of Washington's attempts to draw dozens of other countries into its military preparations, to make them contribute toward military spending as well as to increase the scope of their armed forces actions and functions. This is a very serious and important problem which poses a threat to peace and security. In today's program we will look at what is perhaps the most important aspect of this question, namely, America's plans to extend the NATO zone.

A regular participant in this program, international affairs journalist Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin will reply to questions from radio listeners. Over to you, Oleg Nikolayevich.

[Anichkin] Washington's strategists have long been hatching plans to extend the zone of actions and functions of the North Atlantic bloc, especially after the breakup of such military blocs as SEATO in Southeast Asia and CENTO in the Near East which they had set up during the cold war years. The Reagan administration has accelerated these plans. The U.S. secretary of state officially proclaimed an innovative--to use his phrase--proposal. I quote: It is very important for NATO to recognize that we cannot bury our heads in the sand like an ostrich when we come up against events outside of NATO's sphere of action. So, the question of the globalization of NATO's rule as world policeman is again on the agenda.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, I think it should be pointed out that the 30 years of the existence of this aggressive bloc have been marked by the advancement of such initiatives. Why now, precisely, are these plans beginning to take on a real form?

[Anichkin] It must be pointed out here, Valeriy Ivanovich, that until now the differences between the allies have held back this process, preventing NATO from extending its hands to other regions. In particular, I recall that the West Europeans opposed bringing troops into Korea and Vietnam, worrying about increasing their countries' ties to the United States' foreign and military policies and, at the same time, complicating the situation in Europe. The realization of plans to extend the sphere of NATO's action goes back to the end of the seventies. It was brought about by a considerable rise in oil prices by the OPEC countries, the revolution in Iran and the instability of feudal regimes in the Near East. Then, NATO forums--from the NATO Council session to the bloc's working bodies--discussed the idea of setting up unified strike forces for the so-called protection of the oil routes from the Persian Gulf. However, Washington could not persuade its bloc allies that sending Western troop contingents would not cause a negative reaction from the Persian Gulf states, and generate legitimate concern from the Soviet Union whose borders are much closer to the region than those of Western Europe, not to mention America's borders.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, Washington stubbornly continues to confuse the Persian Gulf with the Gulf of Mexico, extending the zone of the notorious U.S. vital interests to thousands of miles beyond its borders.

[Anichkin] The present administration's actions are a vivid confirmation of this. I will cite as an example the troublesome imperialist revelations by U.S. General Rogers who expressed his readiness to assume command of the Rapid Deployment Force. I quote: The American Armed Forces in Europe bear responsibility not only for the zone of NATO's Allied Armed Forces in Europe which extends from northern Norway to eastern Turkey. So, in commanding the American Armed Forces, stated the general, I also bear responsibility for any crisis which may arise in all countries from northern Africa to the Near East. Moreover, the U.S. position equally testifies to the fact that the new American administration, in its attempts to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union, is seeking unreserved support from its allies. Here, Washington is exerting massive pressure to make NATO take the Near East region under its guardianship. This position was clear at a series of NATO meetings, including the routine Council session in April and May. The London FINANCIAL TIMES wrote: The defense ministers agreed to build up military efforts both in the traditional regions of NATO and beyond their bounds.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, I have a letter from a listener and he asks: Can it be said that these efforts by Washington are encountering the full support and approval of the NATO allies?

[Anichkin] There is no one answer to this question and there cannot be. With regard to London, as is known Margaret Thatcher during a visit to the United States stated Britain's readiness to participate in the so-called combined international fleet in the Persian Gulf and to send its troops to form part of the American strike reserve.

Moreover, the British Government held talks in London with the Mauritius authorities to obtain the legal right for its ships to enter the islands' ports. However, Washington is keenly aware that Britain no longer dictates the course of West European political development since it lost its weight and influence and that London is no longer the most influential capital in Western Europe.

Therefore, we are now witnessing the fact that Washington is trying to gain approval in other West European capitals for the idea of joint forces which would extend NATO's sphere of action. With regard to the FRG, these American plans are clearly not considered attractive. As the newspaper DIE WELT wrote: America's partners in Europe will have to react to the demands to extend NATO's sphere of action unless they want to shake the very foundations of the North Atlantic bloc. But the danger is great and we would rather not agree with the American demands, the newspaper pointed out.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, how do the countries, which according to Washington's plans are to fall within the new NATO zone, view the idea of extending NATO's sphere of action? I particularly have in mind the Persian Gulf states.

[Anichkin] The facts indicate that even the pro-Western regimes view this plan without any particular enthusiasm. Moreover, they express obvious doubts about whether the inclusion of their countrues into the newly declared zone of NATO's responsibility corresponds to their interests and security. As the American magazine TIME noted a while ago, and quote: The majority of the countries in the region do not want to have American and NATO military bases. The Persian Gulf countries are worried over the fact that the United States might take over the oil fields in the event of a local crisis. Such countries as Kuwait, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates are particularly worried about such a development of events, stresses the magazine. As you see, the extension of the NATO sphere is planned for a region in which NATO ships and paratroopers are seen as aggressors and by no means as defenders. That, basically, is how it is.

In rounding off our discussion on this topic, I would like to stress once more that the main forces of today's imperialism are, through their actions, striving to increase the area of NATO's action and their basic military alliance. These plans are dangerous for international peace. They are designed to use the gigantic destructive forces located in Western Europe in processes that are difficult to predict and which are taking place now among the developing states. Washington's plans propose making the NATO military bloc into a policeman of the existing social status quo in all parts of the world where the force for change is evident and insuperable. This all means that Washington's plan seriously threatens to increase the temperature again in the international situation, to create new hotbeds of tension and to destabilize the world situation.

Hope for Agreement

In these conditions, West European countries, Arab countries and the Near East and Asian states are giving broader recognition to the Soviet Union's peace initiatives proposed at the 26th CPSU Congress, especially to the proposal for ensuring peace in the Near East. Instead of increasing new naval and air armadas, troops and armaments we propose lifting the military threat here and concluding an international agreement, said Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. Through combined efforts, taking into account the legitimate interests of all sides, it is possible to create a situation of stability and calm in the region. It is possible to guarantee the sovereign rights of the states in the region and the security of sea and other communications linking it with the rest of the world. We would like to express the hope that the governments of the United States and other NATO countries would calmly and without preconception reflect on the whole question so that it would be possible to search together for solutions acceptable to all, stressed Leonid Ilich.

WALDHEIM ON NEED FOR TALKS, UPCOMING UN SESSION

LD110939 Moscow TASS in English 0850 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] New York, 11 Sep, TASS--United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim emphasized the need for holding bilateral and multilateral talks to achieve progress on disarmament. Speaking at a press conference in connection with next week's 36th session of the United Nations General Assembly, Kurt Waldheim said that tension in East-West relations was undoubtedly one of the international problems causing the greatest concern in the world. He expressed the hope that contacts during the session between representatives of states at a high level would help decrease tension and mark the beginning of constructive initiatives on a range of East-West problems. Of primary importance among them was the danger that the growing stockpiling of means of mass destruction represented for the whole world.

Kurt Waldheim expressed the conviction that meetings at a high level between the Soviet Union and the United States planned for the period of the session would open the road to the resumption of the talks, specifically, on strategic arms limitation. He said the United Nations was undoubtedly highly interested in the success of the talks on disarmament and in progress in improving the political climate in the world.

Touching upon the decision of the U.S. administration to start full-scale production of neutron weapons, the United Nations secretary general pointed out that different states had already expressed their concern in this connection many times. He stated that as United Nations secretary general he had condemned many times the continued arms race, including the production of the neutron bomb.

Discussing the areas of tension that the session will discuss, the United Nations secretary general said that the Namibian conflict had reached a critical stage. South Africa's recent invasion of Angola from Namibia's territory showed once again how serious might be the consequences of that problem not only for the Namibian people but also for the entire region and for international relations as a whole. It is necessary to find a solution of the Namibian problem in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council.

Kurt Waldheim's second 5-year term as United Nations secretary general expires at the end of this year. Kurt Waldeim said that he would regard it as a duty and a honor to continue if asked to do so by the UN Security Council and the General Assembly.

BREZHNEV CONGRATULATES QATARI MALAYSIAN LEADERS

PM141157 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 81 p 2

[Text] TASS--Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent a telegram to Amir of Qatar Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad al-Thani conveying sincere congratulations and wishes for prosperity to the amir and the friendly Qatari people on the 10th anniversary of the proclamation of the country's independence.

In a reply telegram the amir of Qatar expressed sincere gratitude on behalf of the people and government and on his own account for the kind congratulations and, on his part, sent best wishes to L.I. Brezhnev personally and wished the Soviet people further prosperity and progress.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent a telegram to Ahmad Shah ibni Sultan abu Bakar, paramount ruler of Malaysia, conveying congratulations and wishes for prosperity to the paramount ruler and the Malaysian people on the country's national day.

In a reply telegram the paramount ruler expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulations and good wishes.

BREZHNEV, TIKHONOV GREET DPRK LEADERS ON JUBILEE

PM141137 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 81 p 1

[Greetings message from L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, to Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party, and Yi Chong-ok, premier of the DPRK Administration Council, on the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the DPRK]

[Text] To Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party [KWP] Central Committee and president of the DPRK

To Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the DPRK Administration Council

On the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the formation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea we are sending you, the KWP Central Committee, the DPRK Central People's Committee, the DPRK Administration Council and the entire Korean people congratulations on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and the Soviet people.

The establishment of the independent democratic state in the northern part of the Korean peninsula in September 1948 was the result of the prolonged struggle of the Korean people against the colonial enslavement and the routing of militarist Japan by the Soviet Army.

Under the leadership of the KWP the working people of the DPRK have carried out fundamental revolutionary transformations, have embarked on building a socialist society, have overcome difficulties brought about by the division of the country and the aggression of American imperialism and have achieved great success in the development of the economy and culture of the country. The fulfillment of the decisions of the Sixth KWP Congress and of the tasks of the Second 7-Year Plan will lay before the republic fresh possibilities for socioeconomic progress.

We are expressing our confidence that the further strengthening and development of relations of friendship and cooperation between our states, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, correspond to the interests of our people, to the interests of struggle against the forces of imperialism and reaction and for the triumph of the cause of peace and socialism.

On the day of your national holiday we wish you and the entire working people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea successes in socialist construction and in the just struggle for the peaceful and democratic reunification of your homeland.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev N. Tikhonov

DPRK'S YI CHONG-OK MAKES SHORT STOP IN MOSCOW

PM101459 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Sep 81 p 4

[TASS report: "En Route for Home"]

[Text] Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Politburo of the Korean Workers Party and premier of the DPRK Administration Council, passed through Moscow on 6 September on his way home from the Syrian Arab Republic.

The guest was met and seen off at the airport by K.F. Katushev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, other officials and also Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador to the USSR.

DRA DENIES HAIG STATEMENT ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS

LD141940 Moscow TASS in English 1918 GMT 14 Sep 81

[BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY statement issued on 14 September]

[Text] Kabul, 14 Sep, TASS--U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig during his brief visit to West Berlin which resulted in anti-American demonstrations of tens of thousands of West Berliners, made some fresh slanders against the DRA, Soviet Union, Kampuchea and Laos. He said that the governments of Laos, Kampuchea, and the limited military contingents of the Soviet Union in Afghanistan have used chemical weapons against the local people.

Not long ago, an American journal had also published similar slanders claiming as if America had undeniable evidence that Vietnam had used in Kampuchea the chemical weapons supplied by the Soviet Union.

Alexander Haig also in his turn spoke about the so-called testimonies that the U.S. will present to the United Nations.

These fabrications published in that American magazine and the assertions of Haig point out that the ruling circles of America have resorted to another desperate efforts against this country.

On behalf of the concerned authorities of the DRA, BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY declares clearly that there are no chemical weapons in Afghanistan except for those which were manufactured in America and distributed among the counter-revolutionary bandits.

In spite of all the fabrications and desperate endeavours, the U.S. does not have even the least document, testimony and evidence to prove the use of the chemical weapons in Afghanistan.

The statement of the U.S. secretary of state is completely unfounded and is merely a lie.

In connection with this the BAKHTAR agency deems it pertinent to recall that the proposals put forward by the Soviet Union and other socialist counries for halting the production and use of the chemical weapons have often been rejected by the USA and her allies.

The United States right now has stockpiled this type of anti-human weapons on a large scale, and has stored over three hundred thousand tons of these lethal weapons in its arsenals. These include 3 million warheads of artillery, thousands of aerial bombs, hundred thousand of mines, and about 1,500 balloons all filled with explosive poisonous gas.

It is to be mentioned that it was the United States that used chemical weapons against the heroic people of Vietnam in the years 1961 to 1969 and sprayed an area of 13,000 square kilometers or 44 percent of the forest areas of Vietnam with poisonous chemicals. According to official statistics the U.S. has dropped more than 36 million tons of chemical bombs over Vietnam. The Americans during the undeclared war against the DRA placed this anti-human lethal weapon at the disposal of counter-revolutionary bands who after being trained under their supervision are sent to Afghanistan for carrying out murders, subversion and other ominous and heinous acts. Mr Haig has to be reminded that these highway robbers and murderers have been captured many times by our security forces with these American-made chemical weapons and have confessed to their guilt and wrong doings. These weapons with all their specifics were displayed in the press conference of April 11, 1980 and pictures of these chemical bombs marked C-S-517, bearing the inscription: "Made in U.S.A.," were also published in the newspapers and were shown on the TV of DRA. The Afghan authorities had, therefore, notified the United Nations Assembly regarding this question at the time. The security forces of the country have presented irrefutable facts regarding the shameful interference of the USA in the internal affairs of the DRA, which proves the use of this anti-human and deadly weapons against the DRA. Another example of such disgraceful and anti-human acts of the USA in the internal affairs of the DRA is the poisoning of the innocent school girls in Kabul city last year with the poisonous gas made by the USA.

Thus the assertion of a high-ranking representative of the U.S. Government such as Mr Haig indicates that the U.S. Government has shot in the dark and with such fabrications Mr Haig wants to cover the crimes of U.S. Government in different parts of the world.

Mr Haig himself is a military man who has incidentally dressed himself in the diplomatic mantle and tries to employ the martial braggings in the diplomatic field. But he is unaware of the fact that such irresponsible assertions will implicate himself and will unmask the notorious crimes of the U.S. Government in various parts of the world. Particularly it uncovers the preparations made by the U.S. Government to wage a bacteriological chemical war.

DRA'S DOST CITES NEED FOR 'POLITICAL SETTLEMENT'

Conference With Gandhi

PM111508 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Sep 81 p 5

[Text] Delhi, 7 Sep (TASS)--Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi had a meeting in the Parliament building here today with Shah Mohammad Dost, DRA foreign minister, who is visiting Delhi. During their talks, according to an official Indian Foreign Ministry spokesman, Shah Mohammad Dost informed I. Gandhi about the situation in Afghanistan, emphasizing the general improvement in the situation in various parts of the country. The minister noted the sincere desire of the DRA Government and people for a political settlement of the situation over Afghanistan.

Shah Mohammad Dost expressed satisfaction in connection with the stand taken by India with regard to formulating a political settlement, as well as with I. Gandhi's personal involvement in this process.

The DRA foreign minister informed the Indian prime minister about the results of his tour of a number of littoral states in the Indian Ocean basin and about the serious concern of the governments and peoples of those states in connection with the deployment of arms and the foreign military presence in the region. He conveyed to the prime minister a personal message from B. Karmal, chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, with an expression of good wishes to I. Gandhi.

For her part, the Foreign Ministry spokesman reported, the Indian prime minister expressed gratitude for the wishes conveyed to her and in turn expressed best wishes to B. Karmal and the people of Afghanistan. She emphasized the need for a political settlement of the situation over Afghanistan. India adheres to positions of friendship with the people of Afghanistan and voices the hope that all the interested sides will participate in a political settlement, I Gandhi declared.

TASS Interview

LD121940 Moscow TASS in English 1923 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Text] Kabul, 12 Sep, TASS--TASS correspondent Yuriy Tysovskiy reports:

"The foreign-policy activity of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan which expresses the interests of the Afghan people on the international arena has become an instrument of the implementation of the goals of the April Revolution," Foreign Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Shah Mohammad Dost said in an interview to the TASS correspondent. "The policy of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is a consistent policy of peace. One of its characteristic features is that it brought to a qualitatively new level Afghanistan's relations with countries of the socialist community, above all, the USSR.

"We regard the strengthening and development of these relations as the cornerstone of the foreign policy of the republic, since it is in keeping with the national interests of the Afghan people, promotes the consolidation of Afghanistan's independence, sovereignty, international positions."

Touching upon the so-called "Afghan question", the minister said that it had been invented and then had been constantly harped upon by Western politicians and bourgeois mass media. "Their aim is to camouflage the actions of the reactionary, imperialist and hegemonistic forces that see in the April revolution a threat to their self-seeking interests," Shah Mohammad Dost said.

"The forces hostile to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, above all U.S. imperialists need the 'Afghan question' as a pretext for actions destabilising the situation in strategically important districts of west Asia and South Asia, for creating regional and international crises."

"The undeclared war is being waged against the Afghan people," the minister said. "This war is assuming an ever greater scope. This is the essence of the 'Afghan problem' that has been created by U.S. expansionism and Beijing's hegemonists that are using Afghan reaction for waging the undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and for propaganda camouflage of the imperialist plot against Afghanistan and other countries of the region. The solution of the so-called 'Afghan problem' lies in putting an end to the undeclared war against Afghanistan," Shah Mohammad Doest stressed. He pointed out that the new peace initiative, the statement of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan of August 24 this year has the aim of achieving such a political settlement that would ensure a complete and sure end of the armed interference and other outside interference in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan now and in future.

Shah Mohammad Dost said that the situation in the region cannot but cause concern, first of all, because of the policy of the United States that is striving to turn Pakistan into a regional gendarme armed to the teeth with up-to-date U.S. weapons. Countries neighbouring on Pakistan are justifiably concerned also over Islamabad's nuclear ambitions. The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan remains an object of armed invasions and subversive actions staged from Pakistan's territory with silent consent and secret assistance of the Pakistani authorities. "Afghanistan's Government," the minister stressed, "suggests to the Government of Pakistan and to the Government of Iran the starting of talks without delay on conditions acceptable to all sides."

"The Governments of Pakistan and Iran received the official text of the new proposals of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan along diplomatic channels. But we have not yet got official replies of the governments of those countries. Meanwhile, the Pakistani official circles try to find justification for avoiding the constructive discussion of our initiatives. It is not a mere coincidence that accusations of alleged 'violations of frontier' by the Afghan side were started being spread during the visit to Pakistan by U.S. undersecretary of state, James Buckley," Shah Mohammad Dost said in conclusion.

BAKHTAR REFUTES PAKISTANI CLAIM OF DRA INTRUSION

LD091202 Moscow TASS in English 0930 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] Kabul, 9 Sep, TASS--BAKHTAR agency has refuted the groundless contentions by the Pakistani and Western mass media about an alleged intrusion by a detachment of Afghan troops into Pakistani territory in Baluchistan Province.

At the time when the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is coming out with constructive and positive proposals directed at normalizing the situation in the region and improving relations with its neighbors, demonstrating by deeds its peaceloving policy, the BAKHTAR statement says, the Pakistani authorities have again succumbed to pressure by American imperialism's hostile propaganda. There is nothing new about such fabrications of Pakistan's propaganda machine, the statement notes. In the past, too, the Pakistani authorities have repeatedly resorted to such fabrications with the purpose of deluding world public opinion.

The statement resolutely rejects these lying contentions and expressed hope that the leaders of Pakistan will take into consideration the DRA's constructive line and will pursue the realistic policy of normalizing relations between the two countries and will not follow in the wake of American imperialism and reject the peaceful Afghan proposals.

DRA'S GOLABZOY OUTLINES MILITIA ACHIEVEMENTS

PM140727 [Editorial Report] Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 36 signed to press on 3 September publishes on pages 12-14, under the headline "Afghanistan: The People Defend the Revolution," a 4,000-word Kabul-Moscow report by Vladimir Chervyakov. Chervyakov describes a conversation with the first secretary of the PDPA [People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan] Kabul City Committee and a visit to the Kabul people's militia reserve battalion, where he heard of the exploits of a group of soldiers in repelling a rebel ambush. Chervyakov continues:

"Among the soldiers of the Afghan Army and people's militia units there has now developed a widespread movement, warmly supported by the PDPA Central Committee and the Revolutionary Council, to remain in extended service for as long as the country is subjected to an external threat and the subversive actions of the bandits and hired killers sent in from Pakistani territory continue.

"I was told of this by Sayyed Mohammad Golabzoy, Afghanistan's minister of the interior and member of the PDPA Central Committee.

"I met him in his office just after he had returned from the position of the Kabul reserve battalion, where he had congratulated the personnel on their excellent fulfillment of their combat task [the ambush incident] and congratulated four soldiers of 2d Company who had particularly distinguished themselves--(Abdul Baki), (Aga Mukhammed), (Said Iskhak) and (Mokhammad Khakim)--on being awarded the rank of sergeant ahead of schedule. To the left of his desk, positioned so he can reach it without getting up, is a radio set complete with power supply. This is a 'hot' line to the militia subunits at local level.

"Everything seemed to have conspired to make Sayyed Mohammad Golabzoy immediately tell a Soviet journalist about the raids of the Dushman gangs, about the busy (busy indeed) daily lives of the people's militia, about the battles the subunits under the minister's command are today forced to fight. But the conversation was on a different topic--at first glance. The minister briefly described the April Revolution's achievements and mentioned the importance for the people of decrees Nos 6, 7 and 8, whereby the Revolutionary Council freed about 11 million peasants with little or no land and their families from their bondage to landowners and usurpers, eliminated the shameful legacy of feudalism, gave equal rights to men and women and initiated the agrarian reform in the interests of the working peasantry.

"According to the minister, 286,000 laborers received land from the state. But, he remarked, a small group of people lost privileges and central or local posts as a result of the revolution and were deprived of the opportunity to plunder the people and get rich on unearned income. These were the feudal lords, the userers, the big dealers in trade and industry, close or distant relatives of the ruling elite. Most of them refused to tolerate their new position in society, left the country and, now in the role of emigres, began a war against the people's power, finding wholehearted support primarily from the sworn enemies of the Afghan revolution--the U.S., Chinese and Pakistani rulers. The struggle against the gangs being sent onto our country's territory, the prevention of sabotage and the safeguarding of internal order in the country are one of the main tasks of the organs guarding the revolution, the people's militia included.

"'We are aware of constant attention toward the people's militia from the party Central Committee Politburo, the Revolutionary Council Presidium and Comrade Babrak Karmal,' Sayyed Mohammad Golabzoy said, 'and we have been helped with cadres and weapons. We have set up battalions for the defense of the revolution in Kabul, Qandahar, Herat, Baghlan, Qonduz and Nangarhar. These are mobile, well-armed and combat-capable units which have played an important role in routing big counterrevolutionary gangs.'

"The minister said that the militia subunits take part in protecting roads where there has been an increase in the frequency of bandit attacks on transports carrying freight and foodstuffs--the Kabul-Ghazni road, for instance--and in protecting important industrial enterprises and lines of communication. There are often cases where local peasants ask the militia for protection from the Dushmans, who carry off the harvest once it is gathered in, steal livestock and wreck agricultural machines and implements. The militia defends them, taking part in agricultural work with the peasants. The minister cited an example: Last spring in Balkh Province alone 15,000 hectares of land were cultivated with the help of militia soldiers. The soldiers are now taking part in the harvest wherever there is a threat of bandit attack.

"'The people's trust in the militia is growing,' Sayyed Mohammad Golabzoy emphasized. This finds expression above all in the fact that many volunteers have joined its ranks. Young workers and peasants are asking to serve in the militia. Some 970 in (Khost) County, Paktia Province, alone! This is a new development when you consider that our ministry had a bad reputation among the people before the revolution....'

"After a little thought, the minister added:

"'In the 3 years of the revolution many children in our country have lost their parents to bandit bullets. I think that if the militia took these children under its wardship...I am convinced they would grow up to be worthy citizens.'

"I realized why combat operations had taken a back seat in our conversation, though the operations to eliminate Dushman gangs which were taking place in many provinces of the country at the time were the minister's greatest concern and worry. The time is not far distant when there will be no gangs--at any rate, the big gangs that had settled in the mountainous regions bordering Pakistan have now been eliminated. Those who refused to understand any language but that of gunfire have bitten the dust and others are sitting in jail awaiting a stern people's trial. Many people who had been abroad, deceived by enemy propaganda, have repented and are returning home. The revolutionary government treats such people indulgently and humanely."

LAO LEADER SEES BREZHNEV, RECEIVES ORDER OF LENIN

'Friendly Meeting' 14 Sep

LD141135 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1008 GMT 14 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 14 Sep (TASS)--A friendly meeting took place at the Kremlin today between Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao Peoples Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee and prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], who is on vacation in the Soviet Union.

Leonid Brezhnev told Phomvihan of the Soviet people's energetic work in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. The party's economic policy is organically fused with its social policy. The technical reequipping of industry and agriculture, the improving of the management system, the raising of labor productivity--in other words, everything that serves the efficiency of public production, is ultimately directed toward enhancing the prosperity of the working people.

Kaysone Phomvihan provided information on the activity both of the LPRP and of the government of the republic in creating the foundations of socialism. The first 5-year plan for the country's economic and social development is a significant step in this direction.

The Soviet Union offers valuable assistance to Laos in solving economic and other tasks. The coordination of national economic plans for 1981-85, which is currently being carried out, guarantees an essential growth in mutual economic ties, including the expansion of exports from the LPDR to the USSR. The Soviet Union will continue to help Laos in training cadres of specialists for various branches of the national economy.

Leonid Brezhnev and Kaysone Phomvihan noted with satisfaction that relations of fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the USSR and the LPDR are developing successfully.

On behalf of the LPRP Central Committee, the LPDR Government and all of the Laotian people, Kaysone Phomvihan expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU, the Soviet Government and to Leonid Brezhnev personally for their constant attention to the needs and concerns of Laos.

The conviction was expressed at the meeting that surmounting international tension is the key foreign policy task. The line toward confrontation and the stoking up of enmity and mistrust between states which is being pursued by the forces of imperialism and hegemonism is a dangerous challenge to the destinies of mankind. This line cannot and must not have a future.

The Soviet Union identifies itself with the initiatives proposed by the Indochinese states on holding regional consultations to settle the problems of Southeast Asia through the efforts of the countries of this region themselves.

In conditions when the American imperialists and the Beijing reactionaries are trying to complicate relations between the ASEAN countries and the Indochinese states, it is especially important not to break off the dialogue, to show patience, realism and a feeling of responsibility, and to abstain from steps which might worsen the situation. It would be reational to put everything that divides the states of this region to one side and to search for a point of contact, a mutually acceptable basis for starting fruitful, peaceful cooperation.

[Moscow TASS International Service in Russian at 1200 GMT on 14 September carries a service message correcting the first line of the above paragraph to read:"...the American imperialists and the Beijing hegemonists are trying...."]

The Soviet Union supports Laos' striving to strengthen its fraternal links with Vietnam and Kampuchea. The close unity of peoples of Indochina is an important factor of peace in this part of Asia.

The LPDR utterly and completely approves the peace-loving foreign policy course of the Soviet Union proclaimed by the 26th CPSU Congress and the subsequent steps aimed at normalizing the international situation and strengthening people's peace and security.

Leonid Brezhnev and Kaysone Phomvihan expressed confidence that cooperation and interaction of the socialist community with all progressive, democratic forces and with responsible political circles of the capitalist world that are showing good will, will lead to a strengthening of international security and will enable the people to concentrate their efforts on achieving peaceful constructive aims.

The meeting passed in a cordial, fraternal atmosphere and confirmed the full unity of views of both sides.

Participating in the meeting were Oleg Rakhmanin, first deputy department head at the CPSU Central Committee; Anatoliy Blatov, assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; B. Chaleunsouk, deputy section head of the LPRP Central Committee; and I. Soulinphoumi, assistant to the general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee.

Presentation of Award

LD141230 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 14 Sep 81

[Text] In the Kremlin today Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, presented the Order of Lenin to Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] and prime minister of Laos.

Comrade Brezhnev spoke at the presentation of the award. He said: [read by announcer] Dear Comrade Kayson; esteemed comrades: We have combined a useful and a pleasant event today. A good, fruitful conversation has taken place. Comrade Kaysone, I think that you share this evaluation. The cooperation between our parties and countries can already be described as alive, close and growing stronger. We have proved in deeds that distance is no object for friendly relations.

Soviet people have great affection for the Lao people, who are applying selfless efforts on behalf of the creation of a truly just, democratic society. A correct choice has been made: the construction of the foundations of socialism. That is the historic service of the LPRP, and we all know well how weighty Comrade Kaysone's personal contribution is to the revolutionary changes that have taken place on Lao soil.

The history of Soviet-Lao cooperation is long, but it was precisely with the victory of the revolution that the friendship between our countries truly blossomed. In many respects this is linked with your name, Comrade Kaysone. Your outstanding services to the cause of strengthening fraternal friendship and cooperation between our peoples are being marked by the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet with the highest Soviet award, the Order of Lenin. In this connection I want with all my soul to congratulate you and to wish you good health and new and great successes in your diverse activity for the good of Laos and for the good of peace and socialism.

Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan spoke in reply. He expressed profound gratitude to the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev for their high assessment of the revolutionary struggle and the contribution made by the Lao people to the cause of peace, national independence, democracy and socialism. We, Kaysone Phomvihan said, regard this lofty award as an excellent manifestation of fraternal friendship and solidarity of the party, government and people of Laos. I attribute the lofty honor shown to me today primarily to the LPRP, the continuer of the glorious traditions of the Communist Party of Indochina, to the Marxist-Leninist vanguard of the Lao people which has not yielded to difficulties and deprivations in the struggle for independence, freedom and socialism. I am sure that this order will inspire our people in the struggle against imperialism, expansionism, hegemonism and other reactionary forces; in the defense and construction of the motherland; in strengthening friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries; and in the interests of peace and socialism throughout the world.

We are very glad that the party of Lenin and the Soviet people on the principles of proletarian internationalism, continuously render aid and support to our revolutionary cause, particularly since the formation of the LPDR. This is an important pledge for the further victories of the Lao revolution. Allow me to take this opportunity, on behalf of the party, government and people of Laos, to express profound gratitude for this remarkable assistance.

Dear comrades, it is with a feeling of great joy that we see that our friendship and many-sided cooperation is steadily developing and yielding positive results. The splendid words of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the wise leader of the Soviet people, the outstanding international figure and great friend of the Lao people, about the party and people of Laos, and his contribution toward strengthening inviolable Lao-Soviet friendship will go down as a bright page in the history of relations between the parties and peoples of our two countries. We shall do everything possible to strengthen this friendship and solidarity.

Allow me to wish Comrade Brezhnev good health. Long live fraternal friendship and cooperation between Laos and the Soviet Union.

Suslov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, warmly congratulated Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan.

Departure for Home

LD141318 Moscow TASS in English 1314 GMT 14 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 14 Sep, TASS--Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Laos and prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, who had been staying in the Soviet Union for recreation on the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, left for home today.

ARKHIPOV, PRK'S PEN SOVAN DISCUSS COOPERATION

Phnom Penh Report

BK131228 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Text] At 1300 on 9 September, at the Kremlin in Moscow, Comrade Pen Sovan, general secretary of the KPRP [Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party] Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, met for 1 1/2 hours with Comrade Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. Also present at the meeting were, on the Kampuchean side, Comrade Meas Samnang, PRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Soviet Union; Comrade Sim Ka, chairman of the Committee To Control State Affairs; Comrade Kong Samol, minister of agriculture; and Comrade Khun Chhy, minister of communications, transportation and posts.

Present on the Soviet side were Comrade Bostorin, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Soviet Union to the PRK; Comrade (V.A. Zharov), chief of the Southeast Asian Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee; and many other high-ranking cadres.

In the course of the conversation, the comrade general secretary, on behalf of the Kampuchean party and government, expressed sincere gratitude to the Soviet party and government for giving wholehearted support to the Kampuchean people in restoring their national economy during the more than 2 years which have elapsed since the liberation. He also expressed great satisfaction over the economic cooperation between the PRK and the Soviet Union, which the Fourth KPRP Congress described as developing with every passing day in greater harmony and mutual understanding, thus favorably influencing all political aspects of Kampuchean society. This factor, plus favorable conditions in the PRK, particularly concerning rice crops and rubber plantation, and the correct line set forth by the KPRP for the construction of the economy in the PRK by gradually advancing toward socialism in accordance with genuine Marxism and Leninism, are the factors of victory for the Kampuchean revolution.

After drawing experiences from past cooperation and referring to various necessary points, the comrade general secretary proposed to the Soviet Union various requests relating to agriculture, industrial structures, rubber plantation and foreign trade.

After listening with keen interest to the report and requests made by the comrade general secretary, Comrade Arkhipov expressed warm thanks and pointed out the clear intention of the Soviet side to deepen economic cooperation between the two countries in the period from 1981-85 and the views and direction of the economic cooperation from then until 1990. The Soviet side agreed in principle on many points which will become part of the economic cooperation program in the future. This program will be completed within the shortest possible time following the visit of a Kampuchean economic delegation to the Soviet Union at the end of this year in order to hold discussions with the Soviet side.

The two sides agreed to exchange experience and visits. They clearly and thoroughly examined all matters and set concrete measures so that they can proceed with the close cooperation work by the beginning of 1982.

The conversation, which proceeded in a joyful atmosphere of great sincerity and mutual understanding, ended at 1430.

PRAVDA Report

PN141622 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] TASS--I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received Pen Sovan, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, on 9 September. A talk took place which passed off in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

Departure 9 Sep

OW151229 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1000 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] Comrade Pen Sovan, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, who had a rest in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee left for home on 9 September.

Comrade Arkhipov, first deputy chairman ofthe USSR Council of Ministers, received Comrade Pen Sovan, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers on 9 September. The meeting took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

ANTI-HENG SAMRIN MEETING IN SINGAPORE FRUITLESS

PM111622 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Sep 81 p 5

[Text] Hanoi, 6 Sep (TASS)--A pitiful farce based on a U.S. and Chinese script is what NHAN DAN, an organ of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee, calls the meeting of representatives of Khmer counterrevolution which has reached a fruitless end in Singapore.

In Singapore Khieu Samphan, Son Sann and Sihanouk, calling themselves "true patriots," discussed questions of setting up a "united front" or "coalition government" to combat the legitimate Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. However, the newspaper stresses, everybody knows that the participants in this assemblage, who are guilty of many crimes against the Kampuchean people, represent no one but themselves and a handful of emigre rabble. They are backed by Washington and Beijing.

Despite the endeavors of certain Western press organs and Beijing propaganda, this meeting has demonstrated the deep split and contradictions reigning within the camp of the enemies of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, NHAN DAN notes.

Singapore, 6 Sep--Not only local commentators but even the meeting participants themselves are admitting that the sides' wish to set up a "coalition government" is unrealistic.

I signed the joint statement only with great reluctance, Sihanouk frankly admitted at a press conference here.

SRV'S TO HUU TALKS WITH ARKHIPOV, BAYBAKOV

OW091515 Hanoi VNA in English 1459 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 9 Sep--To Huu, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice-chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, has held talks in Moscow with I.V. Arkhipov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first vice-chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, reports VNA's correspondent in the Soviet capital.

On Sept 8 To Huu held talks with N.K. Baybakov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee of the USSR.

COMPARISON OF MATERIALS ON VISIT BY SRV'S LE DUAN

Brezhnev Speech

Comparison of the Moscow in Vietnamese version of the speech by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, at the 7 September banquet for Le Duan, general secretary of the Vietnam Communist Party, published in the 11 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on page E 1, with the TASS-attributed text of the speech published in Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 8 September, page 2, reveals the following variations:

Paragraph four reads: "Dear Comrade Le Duan; esteemed comrades:

Page E 2, paragraph four, line two reads: ...their country for such a thankless cause as worsening....

Same page, last paragraph reads: I propose a toast: To our dear guest, the outstanding leader....

Le Duan Speech

Comparison of the Moscow in Vietnamese version of the speech by Le Duan, general secretary of the Vietnam Communist Party, at the 7 September Kremlin banquet in his honor, published in the 11 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page E 2, with the TASS-attributed text published in Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 8 September, page 2, reveals the following variation:

Paragraph three, from penultimate line to end of paragraph reads: ...the Vietnamese people. Our friendship and cooperation have stood the test of time and been reflected in many concrete deeds.

USTINOV CONGRATULATES SRV GENERAL VAN TIEN DUNG

PM140754 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Army Gen Van Tien Dung, SRV minister of national defense

Esteemed comrade minister:

Personally and on behalf of the USSR Armed Forces I send you and all Vietnamese servicemen combat greetings and most cordial congratulations on the 36th anniversary of the fraternal Vietnamese people's national holiday.

The victory of the August revolution and the formation of an independent democratic Vietnam began a new stage in the country's centuries-long history. Passing though difficult trials, the Vietnamese people under the leadership of the Communist Party and with the fraternal assistance of the socialist community countries upheld their motherland's freedom and independence, implemented major socioeconomic transformations and are confidently realizing the program for the building of a socialist society.

On the national holiday I wish you and all servicemen of the Vietnamese People's Army great new achievements in the cause of further strengthening the defense capability of Socialist Vietnam--outposts of peace and socialism in Southeast Asia.

May the unbreakable friendship and combat solidarity between the peoples and the armed forces of the Soviet Union and the SRV strengthen and flourish!

With communist greetings,

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense

DEPUTY PREMIER MAKEYEV RECEIVES THAI COUNTERPART

PM111149 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Sep 81 p 4

[Text] (TASS)--On 31 August V.N. Makeyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received a delegation from Thailand headed by Deputy Prime Minister Praman Adireksan, which is in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Tsentrosoyuz.

BREZHNEV, SINGAPORE'S YEOH EXCHANGE CABLES

PM091018 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Sep 81 p 2

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent Yeoh Ghim Seng, acting president of the Republic of Singapore, a telegram conveying to him and to the Singapore people congratulations and wishes for prosperity on the national day of the Republic of Singapore. In a reply telegram Yeoh Ghim Seng expressed sincere gratitude to L.I. Brezhnev for the warm congratulations and good wishes.

SOLIDARITY 'ATTACK ON SOCIALISM' REPORTED

LD141614 Moscow TASS in English 1551 GMT 14 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Sep, TASS--After the completion of the first stage of the Gdansk "congress", the extremist leaders of Solidarity continue to fan-up an acute conflict situation in the country. They strive to heighten the atmosphere of an anti-socialist and anti-Soviet psychosis in order to be able in such a situation, on the eve of the second stage of the "congress", which as has been announced is to begin toward the close of September, to further pursue their attack on socialism with a view to taking over the power in Poland. To achieve this, they are preparing for staging new strikes in the country, including printers' strikes, and are using leaflets and other means to further discredit the PUWP and the government, are waging an open onslaught on the Sejm, the people's councils and are trying to take over the levers of economic management at enterprises. Solidarity continues its brain-washing of Polish youth in an openly anti-socialist and anti-Soviet spirit.

Statements by extremist leaders at the "congress" of Solidarity proper and at the present time demonstrate with utmost clarity that behind their back are the anti-socialist forces directed by Western subversion services. They are nudging the leaders of the trade union to open actions to overthrow the system existing in the Polish People's Republic.

The so-called "cultural activities" held during the days of the Gdansk gathering have now been taken to Warsaw. Their repertoire is nothing else but a rabid slander against the socialist Poland. These "activities" are also characterised by offensive references to the Soviet Union. What causes surprise here is the fact that all this is taking place in one of the biggest halls of the capital, in the Palace of Culture and Science, under the cover of the label of a state organisation.

Right-wing elements in Solidarity, uniting individual peasants, mainly the owners of big land plots, are making attempts at arbitrary seizure of lands belonging to agricultural cooperative and state farms. In these conditions the workers of the state farms are forced to resort to self-defence against the kulaks.

Writing on the present situation in Poland, TRYBUNA LUDU in an article "Who Is Playing With Marked Cards?" writes that the Solidarity people want to limit or to exclude entirely the state representing all society from the direction of the strategic socio-economic policy of the country, to deprive the state organs of the possibility to influence the shaping of the cadres policy in appointments of people in the administrative and economic apparatus to key posts in the country's economy.

Another newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI stresses: At the congress of Solidarity resolutions and decisions were adopted leading to confrontation since the demands contained in them are not only unrealistic but also offensive. In the society a growing number of people begin saying that such actions already cannot be tolerated.

But the ultimate expression of the insolence of the Solidarity figures, the newspaper goes on to say, is the so-called "appeal to the peoples of Eastern Europe", which confirms their political irresponsibility, and they will have to pay for this. Correct protest has already been expressed by the Soviet workers. In the socialist countries this "document" is being regarded as a dirty provocation and expression of arrogance by Solidarity leaders.

The first round of the Gdansk gathering has shown, writes SZTANDAR MLODYCH, that now it already makes no sense to speak of Solidarity as a trade union. None of the resolutions, decisions or "appeals" adopted by the "congress" has to do with social or occupational problems, or the problems of market supply. All of them are political demands.

COMMENTARY VIEWS 'FORCES' OPPOSING POLAND

LD102142 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1600 GMT 10 Sep 81

["At a Sharp Angle" program]

[Text] We invite you to listen to a commentary by Viktor Petrov on the machinations of the imperialist forces of the West against People's Poland.

The difficult, morbid process of the sociopolitical and economic crisis has been going on for more than a year now in Poland. The imperialist circles in the West are striving to exploit this crisis, which is (?not the result) and does not just grow out of the errors committed by the previous leadership, but to a considerable degree came into being under the influence of the subversive activity of imperialism against the Polish People's Republic. Now, a year later, it is completely obvious that the (?instability) of the situation in Poland and also the deteriorating state of the economy are not just the result of the violation of the principles of socialism during the last years of the seventies. It is the fruit of many years of hostile activity by internal and external antisocialist forces.

As is confirmed by the facts, and above all by the present crisis, imperialism consistently implemented in practice, and implements, its tactical conceptions, broadening the scale of interference in the internal affairs of Poland. All the more so, since at the end of the seventies of Western subversive centers gained faithful executors of their will in Poland. These are primarily the antisocialist groupings, Social Self-Defense Committee [KSS-KOR], which to no small extent succeeded in bringing many of the leading links of NSZZ Solidarity under its influence. The leaders of KSS-KOR no longer hide their contacts with the West. Their self-advertisement makes it easier for them to monopolize the majority of funds which are sent in so generously from abroad to the account of the antisocialist opposition. As the January and February 1981 edition of the Paris KULTURA, there are detailed quotes on the subject of various gifts to the account of KSS-KOR, and its individual (?forces), such as the society of scientific courses, the unofficial publishing house, the Polish (?agreement) of independence, and others. Everywhere injections of dollars, marks, francs and other Western currencies make it possible for the activists of KSS-KOR to maintain [words indistinct] of its professional political cadres, as they call their paid agents. The activists of KSS-KOR promise mountains of gold to all those who are prepared to write their names on the list of their clients.

In Poland, they state, things will go well only when Solidarity--(?) that is (KSS-KOR) takes power in its hands. One of the former members of Solidarity, Dr (Leszek Skonka) writes in the bulletin UNION DEMOCRACY: They, the leaders of KSS-KOR, now promise their adherents positions as ministers, ambassadors, judges, voivodas, directors, scientific (?positions) and [Sejm] deputies. All this seems naive [word indistinct] to some and even grotesque. But behind all these actions by activists of KSS-KOR there stands the powerful antocommunist apparatus of diversion in the West. At present, in the form of tourists, businessmen, diplomats, a whole flood of emissaries descend on Poland inspiring the counterrevolutionary elements and rightwing leaders of Solidarity, supplying them with special equipment, with money, literature, fulfilling the role of liaison officers, among other things, (?with) the subversive centers in the West.

On the other hand, information makes its way from Poland to the West to be utilized by subversive radio stations, and these in turn convey instructions in coded or semiopen texts for the groups and cells of KSS-KOR and for affiliated organizations. On the eve of the opening of the Solidarity congress, the thesis rang out more and more frequently from information channels in the West, to the effect that Solidarity should transform itself into an opposition political party, that new conflicts with the government are necessary, and that the widest possible masses ought to be drawn into them.

It is not difficult to understand that it would be in the interest of the Reagan administration and its Atlantic allies if Poland remained an unhealed wound in the organism of the socialist community for as long as possible. For in this manner the socialist camp would be exposed to ever greater political and economic losses. This was the aim [word indistinct] of the resolution of the U.S. House of Representatives adopted in July, which constituted an attempt to impose upon the Polish Government and nation the way in which they are to solve their own internal problems in the spirit desired by the U.S. administration. The adoption of this resolution confirmed with complete self-evidence the fact that the present campaign against People's Poland is being directed by centers concerned with subversive actions aimed against the socialist countries.

Once more, the correctness and relevance of the profound analysis of the development of events in Poland contained in the letter from the CPSU Central Committee to the PZPR Central Committee, dated 5 June, is confirmed. We, like the other fraternal parties, are worried--we read in the letter--by the fact that the offensive of the hostile antisocialist forces in Poland threatens the interests of our community, its unity, cohesion and security of borders along with our whole security. The imperialist reaction which helps and supports the Polish counterrevolution does not conceal the fact that it counts on violently altering the balance of forces in Europe and the world in its own favor in this manner. The defense of socialism in Poland is the main problem of the present facing all of the countries' true patriots, who are full of a resolute will to frustrate the perfidious plans of counterrevolution.

MOSCOW RADIO COMPARISON ON MINSK WORKERS LETTER

A comparison of the item entitled "Soviet Workers' Appeal to Polish Comrades" and subtitled "Minsk Tractor Workers' Letter," found on page F 2 of the 14 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, with Moscow Radio in Polish to Poland at 2000 GMT on 13 September reveals the following variations:

On page F 3, paragraph two, line two, the radio version reads: ...struggle against socialism. The attempt to teach us a lesson [proba uczenia nas rozumu] undertaken by the organizers of the antisocialist assembly in Gdansk, an attempt full of audacity and of a provocative nature, has given rise to profound indignation and a feeling of strong anger among us, the Minsk workers stated. After all, it is not possible to call the Solidarity congress that was taking place there by any other name. We categorically reject....

The radio version omits paragraph three.

PRAVDA ON PZPR, GOVERNMENT STATEMENT ON 'APPEAL'

A comparison of the item entitled "Solidarity Congress, 'Appeal' to Workers Scored" and subtitled "PZPR, Government Statement," found on page F 2 of the 11 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, with a TASS report found on page 4 of the 12 September PRAVDA in Russian reveals the following variations:

On page F 3, paragraph two is replaced by the following two paragraphs:

In a statement to PAP, a Polish Foreign Ministry spokesman has condemned the "appeal" to the working people of East Europe as "an act of ostentatious interference in the internal affairs of the other socialist states."

The statement by the Foreign Ministry spokesman points out that the instigators of the "appeal" have violated the main principle of Poland's policy and violated Poland's state interests.

U.S. 'SUPPORT' OF SOLIDARITY CONGRESS NOTED

LD142052 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1600 GMT 14 Sep 81

[Excerpts] The stepping up of subversive activities by the counterrevolutionary forces in Poland against socialism and against the friendship and alliance between People's Poland and the Soviet Union and other socialist countries is causing concern and anxiety among the workers of the countries of the socialist community. Our commentator Georgiy Gramatonikov says:

The workers of the socialist countries have reacted with anger and indignation to the appeal to the peoples of Eastern Europe which was recently adopted at the congress of Solidarity, the Polish trade union, in Gdansk. Resolute opposition to this provocation is being voiced at rallies and meetings of various collectives and in the fraternal countries' press. The workers of the Likhachen car factory in Moscow stress that the appeal is permeated with hatred for socialism.

The public of the socialist countries completely justifiably appraises the appeal of the Gdansk congress as crude interference in the internal affairs of other countries. Solidarity's aims, the Hungarian paper NEPSZABADSAG writes, already transcend Poland's borders.

It is no coincidence that the results of the Gdansk congress have been appraised favorably in the camp of imperialist reaction. In an interview given to the Washington POST, U.S. Secretary of State Haig clearly stated that in their provocative activity the extremist circles in Solidarity could count on the Reagan administration's support.

It is well known that the fact that the U.S. leadership is prepared to extend such support is not because it wishes the Polish people good. The U.S. Congress openly stated recently that assistance would be given to Poland only if that country were to resolve its problems in keeping with U.S. recommendations. It is grist to the mill of those who would like to tear Poland out of the ranks of the socialist community and thus undermine the balance of power in Europe and throughout the world.

In Poland itself the Gdansk congress appeal has met with a sharp condemnation from the public. The Confederation of Autonomous Trade Unions in Poland has stated that the adoption of the document constitutes an act of interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

The adventurism of Solidarity's ringleaders who put this notorious appeal together has thus manifested itself with fresh vigor.

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA ATTACKS SOLIDARITY LEADER

PM141027 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 9 Sep 81 p 9

[Reprint of NEPSZABADSAG dispatch under the rubric "Who's Who": "Provocateur Jan Rulewski" --first paragraph is LITERATURNAYA GAZETA introduction]

[Text] The Hungarian newspaper NEPSZABADSAG has published a Warsaw dispatch which says:

It is a year since certain leaders of the Solidarity trade union association rose to prominence on the August 1980 wave of strikes and became known not only inside the country but also abroad. It is not easy to describe them all together, for these leaders of a multimillion-member organization represent the most varied views. But recently the voices of those who want to seize state power have been ringing out increasingly loudly among those leaders.

Even against the background of this crew Jan Rulewski, boss of the Solidarity regional organization in Bydgoszcz, stands out. His name became known when a conflict he had provoked in March became an event threatening the entire country. (The reference is to the threat of a national strike, which was advocated by the Gdansk Solidarity center--LITERATURNAYA GAZETA.) Since then Rulewski has not only operated in his own city but has also joined in the country's political life and even in the Solidarity leadership's foreign political activity.

Just who is this person? Little is known of his biography. Polish papers have reported that he was convicted of theft and forging documents, deserted from the army and wanted to flee to the FRG. His inspirer has been the fierce anticommunist Jacek Kuron, who has earned notoriety as the ideologist of the illegal KSSR-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] organization. However, Rulewski is trying to outdo his patron. He is opposing the "liberals" claimed to exist in Solidarity and is demanding the creation of an opposition political party.

The role of trade union leader does not satisfy Rulewski's ambitions. It is no accident that placards signed "Polish Labor Party" have appeared in Bydgoszcz saying: "The opportunity has arrived! The Solidarity Presidium has said 'no' to the government. That is the only way to speak to the authorities--toughly and ruthlessly. If we fail to take advantage of this opportunity, history will not forgive us. We can now seize power and destroy the status quo [to, chto imeyetsya]. Strike to the last man, take over your plants. We will oppose the authorities and bring them to their knees!"

Rulewski is also active abroad. Polish papers report that he has an agent in Britain who organizes favorable press reaction for him and collects money to buy paper and printing presses for inflammatory propaganda.

A great many Poles, when they hear the name Rulewski, say: "He's insane, a clown." However, one should not underestimate this adventurist who is today trying to pursue "big politics" in Poland.

TANJUG CITED ON NATIONALITY PROBLEMS IN KOSOVO

LD111808 Moscow TASS in English 1704 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Sep, TASS--According to TANJUG news agency, the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia has discussed at its session a programme of measures to further normalise the internal political situation in Kosovo.

The situation in this autonomous territory of Yugoslavia bordering on Albania continues complex, caused by disturbances and street demonstrations which took place this spring. Yugoslav press has described these actions held under nationalistic slogans as "hostile and counter-revolutionary, designed to create instability and to divide the brotherly and united Yugoslav peoples."

At present Kosovo continues to be scene for attempts at fresh provocative manifestations, the spread of hostile materials, and for different forms of terror and violance. The organizers of the subversive activities are united on a general platform of Albanian nationalism.

According to newspaper reports, 189 persons accused of organizing the disturbances have already been sentenced for their counterrevolutionary and nationalistic activities. The newspaper BORBA stresses that the activity of the security organs is not sufficient to assure full normalisation of the situation in Kosovo. What is needed is active political and educational work on the part of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and of other public and political organizations.

The meeting of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia noted that one of the main tasks for the League of Communists of Yugoslavia continues to be the unremitting struggle against any manifestations of subversive activity.

SOVIET LEADERS GREET BULGARIANS ON ANNIVERSARY

Brezhnev, Tikhonov Greetings

PM141133 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 81 p 1

[Greetings message from L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, to Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, on the 37th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria]

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council

To Comrade Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers

Dear comrades:

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and all the Soviet people and on our own account we send you, the BCP Central Committee, the Bulgarian State Council and Council of Ministers and the Bulgarian people warm congratulations and best wishes in connection with the 37th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria, and also the 1300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state, which is being marked this year.

The victory of the socialist revolution of 9 September, 1944 was a particular landmark in the many centuries of Bulgarian history. This victory brought national and social liberation to the ancient Bulgarian land and opened up a broad avenue for free development and social progress and for the construction of a new society. Great deeds and profound transformations have been effected during these years. Under the leadership of the BCP, the working people of the republic--workers, peasants and intelligentsia--have attained magnificent successes in the development of industry, agriculture and education and in raising the well-being of the people. Today, Bulgaria is a foremost socialist state with a dynamically developing economy and culture, and it is an integral component of the mighty socialist community.

New, even higher targets for socioeconomic development are opened up for the country by the 12th BCP Congress. The consistent foreign policy course of the People's Republic of Bulgaria has won justified international prestige. As an active participant in the Warsaw Pact and CEMA, Bulgaria, acting hand in hand with the other fraternal countries, makes a weighty contribution to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist community and to the cause of the struggle against the threat of war and for friendship and cooperation among peoples.

With every passing year, the relations between the Soviet Union and Bulgaria acquire ever broader scope and are filled with increasingly rich content. The process of all-round cooperation between the two countries and peoples is developing. Relations between our countries, which derive their roots from the distant past, are now grounded on a stable Marxist-Leninist foundation and on socialist internationalism. Friendship and solidarity, and a clear awareness of a common destiny and common interests, have firmly come into the possession of our peoples and have accelerated their social progress.

At this remarkable time for Bulgaria, we warmly wish you and the fraternal Bulgarian people new achievements in the construction of a mature socialist society and in the fulfillment of the decisions of the 12th party congress and in the noble struggle for peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

May the fraternal alliance and unity between the CPSU and the BCP live forever and grow stronger!

Long live the indestructible friendship between the peoples of the USSR and Bulgaria!

[Signed] L. Brezhnev N. Tikhonov

Ustinov Message to Dzhurov

PM141411 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Sep 81 p 1

[Greetings message from Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister, to Army Gen D. Dzhurov, Bulgarian defense minister, on the 37th anniversary of the Bulgarian socialist revolution]

[Text] To Army Gen Comrade D. Dzhurov, minister of national defense of the People's Republic of Bulgaria

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and on my own behalf I send you and the Bulgarian People's Army personnel combat greetings and cordial congratulations on the 37th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

Soviet servicemen sincerely rejoice at the great successes the Bulgarian people have achieved under the leadership of their militant vanguard--the BCP--in the sphere of the country's socioeconomic development.

We greatly value the fraternal alliance of the Soviet and Bulgarian peoples. We express the confidence that our armies' friendship and cooperation will continue to develop and strengthen in the interests of further improving the Warsaw Pact states' defense capability.

On your national holiday we wish you, Comrade Minister, and all Bulgarian servicemen new successes in fulfilling the responsible tasks which the 12th BCP Congress set the People's Army.

With communist greetings

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister

Moscow Meeting Held

PM141214 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 81 p 4

[TASS report under general headline "Ceremonial Meetings"]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting of the capital's working people was held in Moscow on 8 September in connection with the 37th anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria and the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state, which is being celebrated this year.

The keynote speaker, A.M. Tokarev, deputy chairman of the Central Board of the Soviet-Bulgarian Friendship Society and USSR minister, noted that the two countries' friendship has developed further and acquired more profound content since the accomplishment of the socialist revolution, when the Bulgarian people became the sole masters of their motherland. He stressed the important significance of the meetings between Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and T. Zhivkov in strengthening the fraternal ties between the two parties and peoples.

Mentioning the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state, the speaker stressed that the Bulgarian people have a glorious history.

The date 9 September 1944, D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, noted, has been inscribed in Bulgaria's annals as the day which laid the foundation of the new era in the country's socioeconomic and political development. This became possible thanks to the Soviet Army's defeat of the Hitlerite hordes in the Balkans and the Soviet Union's decisive aid.

Describing the successes of his country's people, the ambassador stressed the significance for Bulgaria of the strategy of developing the economy on the basis of the closest cooperation and integration with the fraternal socialist countries, primarily with the Soviet Union. He noted the unity of views of the BCP and the CPSU and the two states on the international problems of the day.

The Bulgarian communists and our entire people, the ambassador stated, are fully determined to march in single formation with the fraternal socialist countries in foul weather and fair, side by side with the great land of the soviets following Lenin's path.

Taking part in the meeting were B.Ye. Sarkisov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials. A delegation from the All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship was present, headed by K. Nestorov, member of its Executive Bureau and deputy chairman of the BCP Central Control-Auditing Commission.

AUCCTU CHAIRMAN RECEIVES ROMANIAN TU OFFICIAL

PM100842 Moscow TRUD in Russian 2 Sep 81 p 1

[Unattributed report under general headline: "Friendly Meetings"]

[Text] AUCCTU Chairman A.I. Shibayev has received F. Bucur, deputy chairman of the General Union of Trade Unions of Romania Executive Committee, who has come to the Soviet Union to take part in a conference of representatives of the socialist countries' trade union centers on questions of protecting women's work under the conditions of scientific and technical progress.

During the talk which took place, there was an examination of questions of the further development and improvement of relations and cooperation between the Soviet and Romanian trade unions. Ye.D. Komissarov, deputy chief of the AUCCTU Division for Relations with Trade Unions in the Socialist Countries, took part in the talk, which passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

WESTERN EUROPE

W. EUROPEAN PROTESTS DURING HAIG TOUR NOTED

LD142140 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2010 GMT 14 Sep 81

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Valentin Gubernatov]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Haig returns to Washington today from his tour of a number of West European countries. Haig's overseas trip was undertaken to clarify how strong anti-American feelings are in West Europe. Haig also tried to convince West European leaders to support Washington's provocative, militarist policy. Moreover, "to convince" is an understatement. As the visit shows, the American envoy exerted pressure on the allies. But it is daily becoming more difficult to do this, taking into account the wave of powerful anti-American feelings which flared up throughout Europe. Clearly, no representative of a U.S. administration has been met by the peoples of West Europe with such a feeling of anger as Haig encountered. In Bonn, West Berlin and many other cities there were mass protest demonstrations. Their participants carried slogans calling on U.S. President Reagan and his team to stop building up the nuclear potential, to abandon production of the neutron bomb and to immediately start talks with the Soviet Union on the limitation of strategic weapons.

It is hard to say whether Haig took in these demands, but judging by his openly militarist and anti-Soviet statements, it is not likely. But he saw with his own eyes that Washington's present course of stepping up the arms race and of confrontation arouses wide protest in the world.

SCHMIDT CITED ON IMPORTANCE OF USSR-FRG PIPELINE

LD142324 Moscow TASS in English 2126 GMT 14 Sep 81

[Text] Bonn, 14 Sep, TASS--Deputy Chairman of the Social-Democratic Party of Germany, FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt emphasised at today's meeting of the Presidium of the party's leadership the major importance of the planned Soviet-West German deal "pipes-gas" in whose implementation the FRG firms and concerns also intend to participate.

According to the SDPG press service, the head of the West German state pointed out that the spirit of this concept should also be followed in future. It is necessary both for foreign policy considerations as well as the considerations of providing employment for the working people, he said.

JOINT AUSTRIAN COOPERATION GROUP BEGINS SESSION

LD141926 Moscow TASS in English 1636 GMT 14 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 14 Sep, TASS--The 13th Session of the Joint Soviet-Austrian Commission on Economic and Scientific and Technological Cooperation has begun its deliberations here today under the chairmanship of the Minister of Foreign Trade of the USSR Nikolay Patolichev. The Austrian delegation at the session is headed by the Federal Minister for Trade, Handicrafts and Industry Josef Staribacher.

In the course of the session the sides will discuss the implementation of the existing agreements between the Soviet Union and Austria in the economic, scientific-technological and industrial fields and will exchange opinions on a number of concrete questions of bilateral cooperation.

In opening the session, the USSR Foreign Trade Minister Nikolay Patolichev stressed that the Soviet-Austrian trade and economic relations in recent years have been developing highly successfully. During the year 1980, the trade between the two countries was worth almost a billion roubles. This year a further significant growth is also expected in the volume of Soviet-Austrian trade.

Josef Staribacher, federal minister for trade, handicafts and industry of Austria, noted for his part that Austria's government and the business community are satisfied over the development of the economic of the scientific and technological cooperation with the Soviet Union which fully accords with the interests of both countries.

REPORT ON SOVIET-AUSTRIAN TRADE RELATIONS

PM141145 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 7 September carries on page 6, under the headline "Fruits of Partnership," a 2,000-word Vienna-Moscow report by special correspondents I. Melnikov and A. Murzin on Soviet-Austrian trade relations. The correspondents describe deals between Austrian firms and Soviet plants and note the problems caused for Austria by "inequitable trade with the Common Market" and the United States' "egoistical increase of the exchange rate of the dollar." Melnikov and Murzin continue: "Is there any need to say how hypocritical the sighs of some newspapers here, clearly inspired by Western monopolies, at any instance of imports from the Soviet Union exceeding Austrian exports appear against the background of those facts. As a rule, just one 'initial' fact is used as 'proof:' The last time the Soviet side recorded a deficit in trade with Austria was in 1975, after which the balance changed in our favor. However, these sorry critics 'fail to notice' that the structure of the deals between the partners has remained mutually advantageous and equitable, while the changes in the balance are primarily explained by the rise in the prices of energy raw materials on the world market. Moreover, the structure of Soviet exports makes it possible to create jobs in Austrian enterprises whereas the flow of Western goods leads to a decline in employment in the country."

WESTERN INTELLIGENCE SEEN BEHIND ITALIAN TERROR

LD111539 Moscow TASS in English 1514 GMT 11 Sep 81

[TASS commentator Vladimir Malyshev: "Puppeteers From the CIA"]

[Text] Moscow, 11 Sep, TASS--Everything is like at a puppet theatre. The puppets bustle about the stage, shouting and waving their hands while some invisible individual behind the scenes pulls the strings. This conclusion is made by practically all Italian and foreign commentators who try to understand the factors behind the surging wave of terrorism sweeping Italy today. 144 assassination attempts and other terroristic acts were committed in Italy during the first 3 months of this year. Neither arrests nor stricter laws help. Yet one thing becomes clear: The neo-fascists bustling about the stage and the ferocious ultras from the "Red Brigades" are only puppets whose strings are pulled by powerful political forces. Who is he, the "mysterious" puppeteer," who is hiding behind the stage? The numerous facts which are published almost daily by the Italian press indicate that special services of imperialist states stand behind all major terrorist actions and subversive conspiracies in Italy.

It is these special services that developed and continue using the so-called "strategy of tension" in order to strike a blow at the democratic forces and to bring about the establishment of a "strong" government of right-wing orientation.

In 1969, the year the "strategy of tension" was first used, a bomb was set off at the agricultural bank in Milan. It was established that the bomb had been planted by neo-fascists who were trained in Greece under the "black colonels" who had seized power by acting according to the CIA's script. There was "the black prince" V. Borguese, the organizer of an abortive right-wing putsch, who was closely connected with NATO military circles. M. Sindona, the banker who financed the "Rosa del Venti" subversive conspiracy, was carrying out the CIA's assignments. This conspiracy provided for the physical destruction of about 2,000 political and trade union leaders of Italy.

And the murder of Aldo Moro--was it the biggest political crime in post-war Italy? Several days before he was kidnapped, U.S. Ambassador in Rome R. Gardener described Moro as "the most dangerous" (for the USA, of course) Italian political leader. And this is no wonder since Aldo Moro is known to have advocated cooperation between the Christian Democrats and the Communist Party. The weekly PANORAMA has made the conclusion: "Moro got caught in the web of a real conspiracy that was organized with the participation of influential economic and military circles of the USA, the country which was considered until now a natural ally of Italy.

And here is quite a recent story--the scandal involving the Masonic Lodge P-2 which was preparing a rightwing coup. What did police find in the bag of the daughter of Licio Gelli, the head of the Masonic Lodge, and inveterate fascist, who had fled overseas? Instructions of American special services, a document codenamed FM-30-31, prepared by them for their agents in West European countries. This document said directly that it was necessary to use terrorist movements in friendly countries in the interests of the United States. If the governments, the document says, show passivity and indecision in face of the "communist menace," agents of American special services should carry out special operations to make the government of a friendly country see the danger of communism. And that is exactly what they did and continue to do by using any means.

It goes without saying that the details of subversive conspiracy and terrorist actions both by rightwing and leftwing extremists are kept secret by the gentlemen from Langley. But the murder will out. It is becoming increasingly clear with each passing year who actually pulls the strings of puppets armed with pistols and bombs and wearing black shirts or disguised as "revolutionaries," terrorists from the notorious "Red Brigades."

ALIYEV RECEIVES NORWAY'S THOR HEYERDAHL 31 AUG

PM141404 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 1 Sep 81 p 1

[AZERINFORM report: "Reception in the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee"]

[Text] G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, received Thor Heyerdahl, the well-known Norwegian scientist and traveler, on 31 August.

Warmly welcoming the guest, Comrade G.A. Aliyev noted the broad popularity of his journeys across the oceans in ancient vessels. Your research, he said, has significantly added to our contemporaries' knowledge about past civilizations and has brought mankind nearer to unraveling many secrets of the ancient world. This is very valuable. After all, without knowing the past we cannot move into the future.

Soviet historians, archaeologists and geographers have also done much work to lift the curtain over past millenia. However, what has been done is not the limit. Scientists have still to give the answers to a whole series of questions of concern to mankind.

Stressing that in our country the land, sea and air have been taken under state protection, Comrade Aliyev noted great successes in environmental conservation. We are convinced, he said, that the further mankind advances along the path of technical progress, the more acute ecological problems will become. In order to resolve them successfully we need peace. The greatest danger for people and for nature is nuclear weapons and the neutron bomb, whose mass production has been ordered by the U.S. administration. People must pool their efforts in the struggle against these lethal weapons and to prevent thermonuclear catastrophe.

In conclusion G.A. Aliyev wished T. Heyerdahl great new successes in his scientific work and social activity in defense of world peace and presented him with a gift on behalf of Azerbaijan's working people--a ceramic dish discovered during excavations in the medieval city site of Shabran and an engraving depicting the cave paintings in Gobustana.

Thor Heyerdahl expressed warm gratitude for the gifts, the cordial reception and the opportunity to visit Azerbaijan. In Gobustan and at the site of the excavations of ancient Shabran, he said, I was able to glimpse the remote history of your people. I saw how you take care of evidence of the past and how thoroughly and profoundly you study it, and I regard this as a great achievement.

I have been to various countries, and by no means everywhere have I seen such interest on the part of the state in the development of science as in the Soviet Union and in your republic. I have seen how much has been done to protect the Gobustan cave paintings, which preserve the traces of a highly developed ancient civilization, not simply to protect them, but to make these finds the object of profound, highly skilled research.

You devote tremendous attention to environmental conservation. It seems to me that people throughout the world must unite in the face of the universal danger of environmental pollution and put all their efforts into defending nature, and not into the arms race. We will hope that the peoples will make statesmen listen to their opinion and sit at the conference table.

Taking part in the talk were G.A. Gasanov, secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee; D.B. Guliyev, vice president of the republic's Academy of Sciences; Acad G.A. Aliyev, director of the Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences Institute of Geography; G.I. Anokhin, senior scientific associate at the USSR Academy of Sciences Miklukho-Maklay Ethnography Institute; L.L. Zhdanov, translator of T. Heyerdahl's books into Russian; and N.A. Akhundov, Azerbaijan CP Central Committee executive.

EGYPTIAN CONSPIRACY CRACKDOWN 'CHEAP FARCE'

LD141512 Moscow TASS in English 1454 GMT 14 Sep 81

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Beirut, 14 Sep, TASS--The weekly MAY, the organ of the ruling National Democratic Party of Egypt, says that a broad conspiracy has been uncovered in Egypt. The "plotters" who wanted to overthrow President as-Sadat included prominent political Egyptian leaders who were arrested during As-Sadat's crackdown on the opposition. Reprisals are taking place on a large scale. The Egyptian press says that over two thousand people have been imprisoned.

The wide scale of the repressions indicates that there is a deep-running opposition to President as-Sadat's regime. There is, for instance, the Muslim opposition which criticizes As-Sadat's regime on the most vulnerable aspects of his policy: for example, the Camp David deal, which enabled the United States to use military bases in Egyptian territory, and unprecedented wide-spread corruption in the country.

As-Sadat is trying to ascribe this purely internal opposition to machinations by some external forces. But these attempts, the Arab press says, look ineffective and rather naive. The report on the "uncovering of a conspiracy" and involvement of Soviet people in it are blatant lies. With this absurd fabrication the Egyptian secret police is trying to justify somehow the current repressions against the national patriotic forces and religious leaders of Egypt who are angered by the policy of betrayal of Egypt's national interests and those of the Arab people of Palestine and all the Arab world by the implementation of the Camp David deal.

In fanning up anti-communist and anti-Soviet hysteria, the weekly MAY makes clumsy attempts to discredit the aims of Soviet foreign policy in the Middle East and to worsen the existing Soviet-Egyptian relations.

In other words, a cheap farce is being acted: At first the regime made an attempt to destroy the internal opposition and cracked down on those who were opposed to the Camp David deal and cooperation with Begin's policy. Now lies about a "Soviet conspiracy are being spread in order to distract public attention from these repressive measures.

The suppression of the opposition in Egypt, which was publicly approved by Menahem Begin during his recent visit to Washington, was meant to pave the way for new acts of betrayal of the interests of the Egyptian people and of the Arab people of Palestine during the forthcoming Egyptian-Israeli separate talks on the so-called "Palestine problem, which are to begin on September 23.

AL-QADHDHAFI SEEKS ALLIES AGAINST U.S. HEGEMONISM

PM141454 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Sep 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed article from "The World Today" feature compiled by A. Kapralov and V. Popov, under the rubric "Pertinent Remarks": "Rebuffing Crude Pressure"]

[Text] The U.S. aggressive policy toward sovereign developing states, a recent manifestation of which was the U.S. fighters' piratical attack on Libyan aircraft, is encountering a most resolute rebuff from Tripoli. Libya's active membership in the Nonaligned Movement and its resolute condemnation of plans to expand the U.S. military presence in the Near East and Mediterranean and of the anti-Arab Camp David deal--all this is provoking Washington's malice, not to say rage.

Libya's attempts to normalize relations with the United States on the basis of the principles of equal rights and noninterference in each other's internal affairs have invariably met with rejection.

The United States, which has made diktat and reliance on strength the cornerstone of its policy toward the developing countries, is trying to act from these positions toward Libya, too. Washington, together with its NATO allies, is utterly disregarding here the concept of the neutrality of the nonaligned states, of which Libya is one.

Touching on the aggravation of relations between the United States and Libya, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the Libyan revolution, has noted that the crux of the problem is not the question of territorial waters in the Gulf of Sidra, where the U.S. fighters attacked the Libyan aircraft, but the United States' hegemonist desires to establish its rule in the world. The United States, Al-Qadhdhafi said, constantly threatens other peoples by conducting military maneuvers thousands of miles from its shores and carries out one act of provocation after another against independent sovereign states. The U.S. military has encircled the globe with a network of military bases and is recruiting allies and creating aggressive blocs.

In this connection, the leader of the Libyan revolution noted, Libya will seek friends and allies with a view to jointly rebuffing the Reagan administration's dangerous aspirations. The policy of positive neutrality and nonalignment which Libya pursues will also be reviewed, he said.

U.S. imperialism's actions toward Libya are leading to a new aggravation of the situation in the Near East and the Mediterranean.

AL-QADHDHAFI, HUSAK SPEAK AT TRIPOLI RECEPTION

PM141321 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 81 p 4

[Text] Tripoli, 8 Sep (TASS)--Relations between Libya and Czechoslovakia are developing successfully. Libyan-Czechoslovak talks will serve the further expansion of these relations and the consolidation of the ties of friendship and cooperation between the two countries, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, stated at a reception in honor of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, who is here on an official visit.

This visit, M. al-Qadhdhafi continued, is taking place under the conditions of the aggravation of the international situation, when imperialism is stepping up its offensive against the progressive forces, particularly in the Arab world, and against the socialist community countries. We view the visit by the eminent Czechoslovak delegations as a new manifestation of solidarity with Libya on the part of the CSSR and the other socialist community countries at a moment when the United States is undertaking direct acts of aggression against our country.

G. Husak, who delivered a speech in reply, denounced U.S. imperialism's expansionist actions, which present a real threat to the cause of peace and security in our world. The U.S. military's preplanned act of aggression against Libya, G. Husak said, was a flagrant violation of the norms of international law and overt interference in the sovereign state's internal affairs.

The CSSR president stressed that the socialist community countries with the Soviet Union in the vanguard are making constant efforts in the struggle for the safeguarding of peace and the relaxation of international tension. In this connection he assessed highly the Soviet peace initiatives. An important role in achieving lasting peace in the Middle East, he said, could be played by an international conference on the Near East with the participation of all interested sides, the idea for which was put forward by the Soviet Union.

KHOMEYNI BLAMES U.S. 'AGENTS' FOR MADANI DEATH

LD141530 Moscow TASS in English 1259 GMT 14 Sep 81

[Text] Tehran, 14 Sep, TASS--Ayatollah Khomeyni, the leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran, blamed "the lackeys of American imperialism" for assassinating in Tabriz his closest aide Ayatollah A. Madani, a prominent Iranian religious leader. Khomeyni said that "agents of the criminal circles of the USA" stage terrorist acts in Iran in the hope of weakening the Islamic Republic and the will of the Iranian people to resistance. But these are vain hopes, he stressed.

According to a report by Radio Tehran, Hojjat ol-Eslam M. Rabbani-Amlashi, Iranian attorney general, stated that a certain M. Keshmiri, secretary of the Iranian National Security Council, was involved in staging the August 30 bomb explosion in which President Raja'i and Prime Minister Bahonar died. There are reports of continued armed clashes in the Iranian capital and arrests made by security organs.

IRANIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY REJECTS UPI DISTORTIONS

PM141201 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Sep 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report from "World Today" feature compiled by V. Ganshin and V. Lashkul: "Iran: Foreign Ministry's Denial"]

[Text] Iran's Foreign Ministry has issued a denial of a report by the American news agency UPI which crudely distorts the meaning of the speech by Rabbani-Amlashi, prosecutor general of the Islamic Republic of Iran, at the funeral ceremony of President Raja'i and Prime Minister Bahonar.

In particular, UPI totally ignored his remark calling for "great determination to be shown regarding pro-American counterrevolutionary groups" and instead claimed that 4,000 people had been arrested in the country since the ouster of Bani-Sadr and that Rabbani-Amlashi had ordered the Islamic tribunals to expedite their trials.

This is by no means the first instance where representatives of the Western mass media have distorted the essence of speeches and statements by Iranian leaders and published tendentious information distorting the true meaning of the events taking place in Iran. As a result of similar charges, the bureaus of all American news agencies were closed in Tehran.

BAKU SCORES U.S. FINANCIAL CLAIMS AGAINST IRAN

GF131904 Baku International Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Unattributed commentary: "The U.S. Diplomatic Measure Against Iran"]

[Text] Dear listeners, it has become common knowledge that the U.S. administration has submitted five volumes of financial claims to Iran. The claims against Iran have been drawn up by 2,300 U.S. companies and individuals. However, Iran is not in a (?position to justify the amount of the financial claims). It is common knowledge that the said amount will total billions of dollars. It is also common knowledge that the amount demanded by the United States from Iran exceeds the amount of U.S. financial undertakings toward Iran which have been listed in the Algerian agreement [sentence as heard]. The United States is creating situations which completely contradict one another.

U.S. imperialists have plundered Iran for many long years. Because of Iranian oil, they have made unprecedented profits. U.S. imperialists have now imposed an economic embargo against Iran in an effort to choke the Iranian revolution and prevent a solution to economic and social problems that have appeared as a result of the revolution.

U.S. imperialists are resorting to every kind of measure to shake Iran's economic life, create food shortages and cause (?disorder). The Iranian people are aware of the present condition of the factories and other institutions set up in their country by U.S. companies. These institutions are inoperative, the reason being that the United States is (?no longer sending needed spare parts). It can be said that the empire established in Iran during the shah's era by U.S. monopolies constitutes the source of the current economic problems in Iran.

The imperialists believe that the debtor is Iran and not U.S. monopolies. This is indeed very strange because the true state of affairs has been established. It has become obvious that Iran does not intend to agree to such an injustice. The Iranian people have not staged their revolution, which has ousted the pro-imperialist shah's regime, in order to place themselves under the yoke of U.S. monopolies. Iran owes nothing to the United States. On the contrary, it is the U.S. monopolies that are indebted toward the people of Iran. This is because of the fact that the U.S. oil monopolies, arms-supplying companies, [word indistinct] administrations and other parasites have accumulated great wealth by plundering Iranian oil. [Word indistinct] and now Iran is endeavoring to claim complete ownership of its own wealth and completely rid itself of the imperialist yoke. Resolving the country's economic problems and boosting the economy constitute one of the principles of the Iranian Islamic Republic's government program.

Recently, Iran has announced that all agreements signed with the United States and with companies of [words indistinct] regarding the shipment and price of oil have been annulled. The statement issued in this respect by the [words indistinct] has noted that Iran will be rid of imperialism's [words indistinct]. The statement further noted that Iranian experts will run the oil industry and that the profit made from oil will go to the people. The measures taken by Iran have worried many people in Washington. The Washington POST has recently written the following: U.S. interests in the Middle East and Gulf States are above all else concerned with the rich oil reserves in the region.

It is obvious that the imperialists will continue to resort to every means to safeguard their [word indistinct] in the oil (?policy) of these countries. In the case of Iran, however, the United States is pursuing a militarist policy of intimidation toward Iran. It is deploying its (?warships) and aircraft near the shores of this country and for the same reason it has based its [words indistinct] forces in the said region. With the help of CIA agents, members of SAVAK hiding in the region and Israeli [word indistinct], the United States is plotting against the Iranian Islamic Republic and intensifying its anti-Iran propaganda campaign on radio and television.

Nevertheless, all this will not help U.S. imperialists corner the Iranian people. This is why they have vested more hope in blackmailing Iran economically (?from the other side of the ocean). They believe that if they fail to (?convince) Iran by force then they will have to attempt to choke it by [word indistinct] and deprivation. This is why U.S. imperialists have resorted to a new diplomatic measure against Iran by submitting a so-called list of what have been termed as financial claims by 2,300 companies and individuals. The said claims, however, are totally unfounded.

S. AFRICAN 'RACISTS' CRIMES IN ANGOLA DENOUNCED

PM101529 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Sep 81 p 3

[Report by Soviet television and radio correspondent B Myakota "especially for KRASNAYA ZVEZDA": "The Republic Delivers a Rebuff"]

[Excerpt] Luanda--Exposing and condemning the racists' new invasion, the Angolan Government stressed that the basic aim of the invasion is the racists' desire to prevent a peaceful solution of the Namibian problem on the basis of the UN Security Council resolution. At this difficult time the Angolan Government reaffirmed its total support for the just struggle of the Namibian people led by their sole, legitimate representative--the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO).

Even before the present aggression began, the Angolan press was writing about the large-scale concentration of racist forces on the border between Angola and Namibia. At the time the Pretoria regime, echoed by a number of Western information organs, made assurances that no invasion preparations were being made and that it was all "Angolan propaganda." Now that the South African military is trampling on Angolan soil, sowing death and destruction, the South African authorities are trying to deceive the world public. They talk about allegedly isolated raids on SWAPO camps. All these statements are lies. The South African aggressors are hurling bombs, missiles and shells at cities and villages where there have never been any SWAPO camps, just refugee camps.

The South African racists are using the vilest methods in an attempt to mislead the internation public. They are disguising their soldiers as Angolan puppets. On the battlefield near the municipal center of Cahama the racists left the body of one of their soldiers whose face had been blackened. Angolan television has recently shown in its reports other South African soldiers with blackened faces. Against whom the South African racists are fighting is convincingly demonstrated by photographs now being exhibited in Luanda. They show ruined houses, burned-out vehicles, the shrapnel-torn bodies of Angolan women and children.

The racists' crimes in Angola have caused a veritable storm of indignation all over the world. Hundreds of messages of solidarity are arriving in Luanda from various countries. The Angolans responded with great satisfaction to the TASS statement harshly condemning the rampant aggressors and the real aims of the Pretoria racists and the imperialist forces backing them. "We are sincerely grateful to the motherland of Lenin for this new manifestation of solidarity with the Angolan people," Luisa Antonio Changolola, secretary for international questions at the Angolan Women's Organization National Committee, told me. "Our people are not threatening anyone. They are building a new life and will not allow the South African racists to destroy our homes, plants and factories and spill the blood of civilians, women and old folk and get away with it."

The Angola mass information organs are devoting much attention to the Cuban Government's statement which noted that the present aggression against Angola by the South African racists is part and parcel of U.S. plans to destabilize the situation in Angola and other "front" states and that the events in southern Angola are inseparable from the broad political, economic and military support the South African racists are receiving from the United States. The Angolan news agency ANGOP stresses the part of the Cuban Government's statement which points out that in the event of a further advance by the South African aggressors Cuban forces, carrying out their duty of soldarity with the fraternal Angolan people, will act against the aggressor.

Angola is rebuffing the interventionists. During battles in the south, the Angolan People's Liberation Armed Forces are inflicting losses on the enemy, several South African aircraft have already been shot down and a considerable number of tanks and other pieces of equipment have been destroyed. This is mentioned in Angolan Defense Ministry military communiques.

Angola will win. The guarantee of this is the people's firm resolve to defend the revolution's gains and their unity and cohesion around their vanguard, the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Party of Labor. In Luanda and other cities there have been mass protest demonstrations against South African aggression and against the United States' aiding and abetting the Pretoria regime. Workers, peasants, employees and representatives of the country's revolutionary intelligentsia are declaring their readiness to take up arms. They are resolutely demanding "South Africa--out of Angola!" "Not an inch of our land to the enemy!"

PRESS CITED ON SOUTH AFRICA-ANGOLA ACTIVITIES

LD141404 Moscow TASS in English 1225 GMT 14 Sep 81

[Text] Luanda, 14 Sep, TASS--The racist South African regime is widely using napalm during its armed aggression against Angola. As was reported by the government newspaper, JORNAL DE ANGOLA, South African aircraft bombs dropped napalm on Onjivo, the administrative center of Cunene Province. The newspaper quotes soldiers who fought in the Battle of Onjivo as saying that many residents of the city had no time to leave their homes set ablaze by napalm bombs.

To judge by eyewitness reports, South African aircraft use scorched earth tactics, thus copying the methods used by the American Air Force in Vietnam.

London, 14 Sep, TASS--After the invasion of Angola by South African troops, the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] grouping, which is waging war against the lawful Government of Angola, is making attempts to strengthen its hold on Angolan territory, writes the newspaper THE TIMES. UNITA detachments have already started moving to the west of Angola.

All indications are that the objective of South African strategy is to turn UNITA into a force that would carry out police functions in a considerable part of southern Angola. This in effect would mean the establishment of a "buffer zone" in the region, THE TIMES says. South Africa intends to make thrusts into Angolan territory to support the actions of the UNITA grouping. Such a "strategy" is being followed with Washington's full approval.

The leader of the UNITA, this anti-people grouping, does not conceal its ties with South Africa. He said that the central intelligence agencies of the U.S. and China are the main suppliers of arms for UNITA.

Maputo, 14 Sep, TASS--The United States' veto on the Security Council's resolution condemning South Africa's intervention against Angola and demanding sanctions against the aggressor, is an indication of an alliance between Washington and Pretoria, writes the Mozambican newspaper NOTICIAS.

LUANDA RALLY PROTESTS REAGAN 'RESPONSIBILITY'

PM141331 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 81 p 5

[Correspondents V. Volkov, M. Zenovich report under general headline "The Aggression Goes On"]

[Excerpt] Luanda, 8 Sep--Tens of thousands of Luanda's working people marched through the streets of the Angolan capital today to 1 May Square--the traditional site of people's demonstrations.

A mass protest rally against South African aggression was held there. Taking part were representatives of the working class and delegations of party, trade union, women's and youth organizations from various parts of the country. Warm applause greeted the envoys of southern Africa's national liberation movement--SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] and the African National Congress of South Africa.

"The aggressor's troops are continuing to trample our soil," Evaristo Domingos (Kimba), member of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] Central Committee Politburo, stated at the rally. "Enjoying the support of U.S. imperialism, which has in effect sanctioned this intervention, the South African racists are trying to thwart our efforts aimed at the political and economic consolidation of Angola, encroaching on our sovereignty and striving to detach the southern provinces of the country. This is increasing tension, complicating the international situation and creating a threat to peace and security. At the same time the goal is set of depriving the Namibian patriots' liberation war of support. The direct responsibility for the racists' crimes rests with the Reagan administration, which has taken on the shameful role of inspirer and defender of the aggression. However, Pretoria's and Washington's calculations were not justified. The world public holds their evil deeds up to shame."

The motherland is in danger, the speaker went on. Our task is to mobilize all the people to its defense. We must rally still more closely around our revolutionary vanguard, the MPLA-PT. On behalf of the Angolan people, the speaker expressed gratitude to the progressive world public for their solidarity and support and called on all people of good will to step up the struggle against imperialism and reaction. Our party, despite pressure and provocations, E.D. (Kimba) stated in conclusion, continues to firmly uphold the principles of peaceful coexistence, nonalignment and proletarian internationalism.

SOVIET PEACE COMMITTEE PROTESTS ANGOLA INVASION

PM111019 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Sep 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Solidarity With Angolan People"]

[Text] The Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace has voiced angry indignation at the new instances of the South African racists' expanding aggression against the sovereign People's Republic of Angola. The invasion of the territory of independent Angola is a flagrant act of international terrorism, a statement adopted on this subject says, and became possible only as a result of the direct support given to the South African racists by the present U.S. administration.

The Soviet peace champions are convinced that no attempts by the forces of racism and international reaction will succeed in hindering the Angolan people's advance along the path of peaceful building and the creation of a new society or in preventing all the world's progressive forces from supporting the peoples of southern African struggling against colonialism, racism and apartheid. The Soviet public expresses fraternal solidarity and support to the people of friendly Angola, who are courageously repelling the racists' flagrant aggression, and they demand that the South African troops and mercenary gangs immediately leave the territory of the sovereign African state.

USTINOV, OGARKOV MEET WITH RAUL CASTRO RUZ

LD141657 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 14 Sep 81

[Text] A meeting has taken place between Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR minister of defense and marshal of the Soviet Union, and Raul Castro Ruz, Politburo member and second secretary of the PCC Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers, minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Cuba and general of the army, who was present at the "Zapad-81" exercises.

A friendly talk took place between the two sides on subjects of mutual interest. Ogarkov, chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff, first deputy minister of defense and marshal of the Soviet Union, also took part in the meeting.

ALIYEV, CUBANS DISCUSS OIL PROSPECTING AID

PM140731 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 3 Sep 81 p 1

[AZERINFORM report: "Reception at Azerbaijan CP Central Committee"]

[Text] G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, received a Cuban Government delegation which was in the republic, headed by Joel Domenech Benitez, vice president of the Cuban Council of Ministers and minister of basic industry.

Warmly welcoming the delegation, Comrade Aliyev noted Soviet people's feelings of great sympathy and respect toward the Cuban people and the interest with which they follow the successes of the heroic Island of Freedom. In a historically short space of time, he said, unity and fraternity have emerged and strengthened between our countries on the basis of the treaties and other documents signed by Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and Fidel Castro. People in the Soviet Union value highly the loyalty of Cuba and its Communist Party to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and their solidarity with the world's peace-loving peoples.

Revolutionary Cuba, Comrade Aliyev stressed, is the pioneer of socialism in the Western Hemisphere. You are living in tense conditions. The new U.S. administration is now striving to complicate the world situation, and this requires special vigilance and preparedness for any imperialist intrigues. The Reagan government, pursuing its own goals, is slowing down detente and has issued an order on the production of a new lethal weapon--the neutron bomb. The aggressive aspirations of reaction are opposed by the socialist community countries, including the USSR and Cuba, and all the world's progressive forces.

The Soviet Union's wise foreign policy and the new peace-loving initiatives put forward for the eighties by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress constitute a firm guarantee of peace throughout the world.

Speaking of the successfully developing friendship and cooperation between the two countries, Comrade Aliyev noted the important contribution made by Soviet specialists, including some from Azerbaijan, who are carrying out joint oil prospecting in Cuba. He expressed confidence that this work will culminate in complete success.

Comrade Aliyev conveyed warm greetings to the fraternal Cuban people and wished them new successes in building a socialist society.

Baku is the oil pearl of the Soviet land, J. Domenech Benitez said, and the experience accumulated by Azerbaijan oilmen in prospecting for and extracting liquid fuel, on land and at sea, is really invaluable for this young sector of Cuba's industry.

After describing the work being done in Cuba in the quest for oilfields, J. Domenech Benitez expressed gratitude for the assistance granted in this important matter by the Soviet Union's envoys, many of whom are specialists from Azerbaijan. Cuban oil, he stressed, will strike a serious blow against the imperialist policy of the United States, which intends to blockade our republic.

Our people feel tremendous love and respect toward the Soviet Union, which has always been on Cuba's side and is its real friend. We will remain loyal to the principles of socialist internationalism. Strengthening friendship and fraternity with the USSR is our main, unshakable principle.

Taking part in the talk were A.D. Lemberanskiy, deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers; I.D. Vorona, USSR deputy minister of geology; P.I. Kormilitsin, executive secretary of the Soviet-Cuban intergovernmental commission; S.I. Yudin, chief of the USSR Ministry of Gas Industry Main Administration for the Exploration and Development of Offshore Oil and Gas Fields; K.A. Abbasov, chief of the Kaspmorneftegazprom association, and N.A. Akhundov, responsible worker of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee.

KUZNETSOV PRESENTS AWARD TO CUBAN AMBASSADOR

PM140756 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Sep 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Award Presented"]

[Text] V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented the order of the Labor Red Banner to S. Aguirre del Cristo, member of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee and ambassador of the Republic of Cuba to the USSR, in the Kremlin 3 September.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally, V.V. Kuznetsov cordially congratulated the ambassador on the high award which marks his many years of active work to strengthen friendship and develop all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Cuba.

A very important factor ensuring the strength and inviolability of Soviet-Cuban relations, V.V. Kuznetsov pointed out, is the fact that the predominant role in their development is played by the CPSU and the PCC, which rely on the strong foundation of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. Of special significance here are the meetings and talks between Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and F. Castro, which determine the main directions for improving and expanding all-round cooperation between the two states. The Soviet Union will continue to pursue consistently the line of further deepening fraternal friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Cuba.

S. Aguirre del Cristo expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet state for the high assessment of his activity. I attribute this award, he said, to the PCC. The PCC headed by Comrade F. Castro educates communists and the entire Cuban people in the spirit of friendship with and love for the Soviet Union. This consistent course is reflected in the decisions of PCC congresses and enshrined in our country's constitution. It has been graphically confirmed during the meetings of Comrades F. Castro and L.I. Brezhnev.

M.P. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other officials were present at the award presentation.

BREZHNEV CABLES CONGRATULATIONS TO IVANOVO WEAVERS

PM150915 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Sep 81 p 1

[L. Brezhnev message: "Congratulations on Great Successes, Workers!"]

[Text] To Valentina Nikolayevna Golubeva, Nina Kuzminichna Makayashkina and Agita Mikhaylovna Sukhova, weavers at the Order of Lenin V.I. Lenin Ivanovo worsted combine.

Dear comrades, it was with a feeling of profound satisfaction that I read your report on your new labor victory--the successful fulfillment of your socialist pledges and the completion of four personal annual targets by 2 September 1981.

These successes were possible thanks to your high professional skill and creative attitude toward labor and were the result of a high sense of responsibility for the implementation of the tasks set by the party for workers in sectors producing goods for the people.

I thank you, dear working people, for achieving such high results in labor--results which are a remarkable response to the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and indicate a desire to make a significant personal contribution to the cause of the fuller satisfaction of Soviet people's consumer goods requirements.

I am confident that you and your comrades in work will continue to march with honor in the vanguard of the nationwide struggle to implement the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

I wish you good health and happiness.

With deep respect,

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

KAPITONOV ADDRESSES PARTY WORKERS' CLASSES 2 SEP

PM140839 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Sep 81 p 2

[TASS report: "Cadres' Study"]

[Text] Classes began on 2 September at the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences Institute for the Further Training of Leading Party and Soviet Workers. The students--chiefs of union republic Communist Party Central Committee and kraykom and obkom party organizational work departments--will study topical issues of the theory and practice of communist building, the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy and the party's organizational and political work set forth in the report delivered by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to the 26th party congress.

Great attention will be paid to the practice of the party committees' work in improving the style, forms and methods of their activity, developing intraparty life and mobilizing the communists and labor collectives to the successful fulfillment of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the 11th 5-Year Plan targets. The students exchange work experience.

On the first day of the classes I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered a report to the students entitled "The 26th CPSU Congress on the Growth of the Party's Leading Role and the Tasks of Further Improving Party Organizational Work Under Present Conditions."

At the same time classes began for leading party and soviet workers at courses in republic and oblast-level party higher schools and under obkoms and kraykoms and union republic Central Committees.

WORSHIP OF FALSE MUSLIM 'HOLY' PLACES CONDEMNED

PM150829 [Editorial Report] Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian on 1 September publishes on page 4 a 1,700-word S. Daneshyar article entitled "Who Was the White Ishan? The Truth About 'Holy' Places." It describes the pilgrimages that Muslim believers in Turkmenia make to the shrine of one Ak-Ishan, a 19th-century cleric, near the resort of Archman. There the pilgrims sacrifice sheep and camels and make other offerings, which, it is suggested, line the pockets of the shrine's caretakers, who also exploit "gullible" believers in other ways. The article claims that Ak-Ishan was an ordinary, rich Muslim cleric who performed no exploits or miracles, and it points out that in 1973 the ecclesiastical directorate of the Muslims of Central Asia and Kazakhstan condemned worship of numerous "holy" places and the activities of their self-styled custodians, who "simply fleece too gullible people and deftly make a fortune out of their religious prejudices."

GRISHIN ATTENDS DISCUSSION OF MOSCOW DEVELOPMENT

LD141950 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 14 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Moscow is becoming more beautiful from year to year. The general plan for the city's development is being fulfilled systematically and the tasks of turning the capital into a model communist town are being solved. This was stressed at a meeting today of party, local municipal, trade union and Komsomol aktivs, together with representatives of the capital's labor collectives. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, took part in the meeting.

RYAZAN PLENUM DISCUSSES CPSU WORK WITH PUBLIC

PM141036 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 1 Sep 81 p 2

[TASS report: "Constantly Strengthening Ties With the Masses: Obkom Plenum Discusses Work With Working People's Letters"]

[Text] The oblast party organization's tasks in further improving work with letters and the treatment of working people's inquiries in the light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions were discussed today at a Ryazanskiy Obkom plenum.

The report and speeches noted that letters and proposals from workers, kolkhoz members and specialists are taken into account in elaborating labor collectives' plans and pledges. Open letter days have become the practice and a number of questions arising from statements are resolved on the spot. The oblast regularly holds combined political days. Before sessions, the gorispolkom systematically appeals to the city's residents on the radio and in the newspaper, asking them to make concrete proposals on the questions under discussion. These are attentively studied and many are implemented.

At the same time the plenum criticized a number of organization and enterprise leaders for paying too little attention to working people's proposals and complaints. Thus the party committees of Starozhilovskiy, Shilovskiy and Zakharovskiy Rayons do not always react in good time and in a principled way to warnings about instances of incorrect behavior by leading workers and do not adequately develop criticism and self-criticism. There was talk of further improving economic activity, stepping up the thrift policy and strengthening labor and state discipline.

The plenum outlined measures to improve work with working people's letters and complaints and ensure constant monitoring of them.

The plenum was addressed by B.P. Yakovlev, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Letters Department.

RIGA GORKOM VIEWS EFFICIENCY OF IDEOLOGICAL WORK

PM141459 [Editorial Report] Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian on 5 September publishes on page 3 a 1,500-word LATINFORM report under the headline "Ideological Work Must Be Brought Up to the Level of the New Tasks; Riga Gorkom Plenum" giving an account of the 4 September Riga Gorkom plenum which "discussed a report from the Latvian Maritime Shipping Company party committee 'On Increasing the Efficiency of Ideological Work in Light of the Requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress.'"

The report notes that the Riga Gorkom "noted that the level of ideological education and mass agitation work and its results in the shipping company's party organization do not fully accord with the requirements of the time." It also states:

"B.M. Kudlay, deputy chief of the Latvian CP Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Department, took part in the plenum's work."

RASHIDOV OPENS UZBEK ART FESTIVAL IN TADZHIKISTAN

LD142331 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 14 Sep 81

[Excerpts] The Uzbek SSR cultural and literary festival in Tadzhikistan opened in Dushanbe today. The delegation from fraternal Uzbekistan was heartily welcomed by Rasulov, first secretary of the Tadzhik CP Central Committee. The assembly was addressed by Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee on behalf of the Uzbek delegation. He expressed the conviction that the Uzbek literary and art festival will further strengthen the friendship of the Soviet people.

GLUSHKOV ANNOUNCES GAS, ALCOHOL PRICE HIKES

LD142152 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 14 Sep 81

[Remarks by Nikolay Timofeyevich Glushkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Prices--live or recorded]

[Text] Respected comrades. The USSR State Committee for Prices has reviewed and analyzed the existing system of retail prices. In our country, in accordance with the course of the Communist Party of steadily raising the people's wellbeing, the stability of state retail prices for principal food and nonfood goods is ensured. Their production and consumption is constantly increasing. Retail prices for bread, bread rolls and buns, macaroni, barley and oatmeal, vegetable oil, the main types of fish, canned foods and sugar have been unchanged since 1955 and retail prices for meat and milk products remain at the level of 1962. Prices have been kept the same for fabrics, clothing, footwear and many other everyday items, as well as the main articles for cultural and domestic use, including plates and dishes, televisions, radio sets, tape recorders, refrigerators, vacuum cleaners, washing machines and a whole series of other articles. The range of goods, especially nonedible goods, have been considerably updated and extended. New goods of improved quality, modern and technically more advanced, are constantly being created. Prices for such goods are fixed taking into account production costs and consumer demand. It should be noted that an enormous social achievement of our society is the low rents for apartments, which have remained unchanged for more than 50 years, just as have charges for the main public and utility services, including gas and electricity charges.

In accordance with the socioeconomic policy of the CPSU, in our country, together with stable retail prices, there are increases from year to year in personal money incomes on the basis of a growth in wages and payment according to work done in kolkhozes, as well as increases in pension benefits and state assistance to families with children. The most recent measures concerning this, including the raising of pensions and allowances, and also a new, considerable increase in wages for workers in the coal industry, were published the other day in the press. As a result there will be an improvement in the material situation of more than 4.5 million families with children and around 14 million pensioners. For these purposes, around R2.5 billion per year will be spent out of the state budget. More than R800 million per year are being allocated toward increasing wages for workers in the coal industry. More than 1.4 million people are to get an addition to their wages. On 15 September the latest draw will be held to repay the state loan of 1950 which will pay out R1.3 billion to the population.

However, it is necessary to bear in mind that changes in the conditions of production, the growth in outlays to extract raw materials and the provision for the rational use of resources and some goods makes it objectively necessary to introduce individual corrections to prices. Proceeding from this, the USSR State Committee for Prices took the decision to change retail prices for certain goods beginning 15 September 1981. Retail prices for capron fabrics, garments and haberdashery, underwear and knitted outerwear of capron and nylon, wrist watches, except gold ones, certain drugs, including antibiotics and cardiovascular drugs, recreational and household goods and cosmetics are to be reduced by an average 12-37 percent.

At the same time retail prices for wine and vodka drinks and tobacco products are to be raised by 17-27 percent in order to limit their consumption, a measure taking into account workers' proposals concerning this. Retail prices of jewelry, articles of cut glass, carpets, fur and fur articles, clothing and haberdashery of natural leather, quality woolen and cashmere shawls, individual sets of furniture and sets of top quality china-ware are to be raised by 25-30 percent. Meanwhile, prices for children's goods and gold fillings for teeth have been kept at the present level. There will be an increase in the sum of compensation, paid on registration, for people marrying for the first time and buying gold wedding rings.

For the purpose of economical consumption of petroleum products, it has been found necessary to raise the retail prices of gasoline to 30-40 kopecks per liter as well as the prices of boat engines, river and lake boats, cutters, hydroplanes and yachts for private use. Invalids of the Great Patriotic War, Groups I and II, who are provided with vehicles free of charge, at concessionary rates or at the full cost, and also for the other categories of invalids who are provided with vehicles free of charge or at concessionary rates are to be granted appropriate compensation from the state for the extra cost of gasoline.

The decision taken by the USSR State Committee for Prices does not affect the basic foodstuffs and nonfood products. The retail prices of these goods will remain unchanged, as envisaged in the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Respected comrades, the "Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990" envisage that the main condition for boosting the economy and the people's well-being is the further increase in social production, growth in labor productivity, cost reduction, all-round economies on material and labor resources and efficient performance of planned tasks.

OFFICIAL AFFIRMS PRICES POLICY REMAINS UNCHANGED

LD141740 Moscow TASS in English 1725 GMT 4 Sep 81

["Soviet Price Policy Remains Unchanged"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 14 Sep, TASS--Following the announcement of changes in retail prices for certain goods, Nikolay Glushkov, chairman of the State Committee of the USSR for Prices, granted an interview to a TASS correspondent.

"The system of price according to plan is an integral part of the entire economic mechanism and a major tool of the economic policy of the CPSU," he said. "That is why the Communist Party has been paying primary attention to the problems of prices and price formation according to plan at every period of the development of Soviet society and the building of socialism. It was pointed out anew at the 26th CPSU Congress that a line for ensuring stable retail prices for basic food and non-food goods will be continued in accordance with the party's course for further raising the living standards of the population."

Nikolay Glushkov recalled that the prices of basic consumer goods in the USSR have remained unchanged for decades. It is a remarkable social achievement of our Soviet society, he said, that the rents, the lowest in the world, have not been increased for over 50 years. The pay rates for basic communal services, including household electricity and gas, have been similarly stable.

"However, the line for stability of government retail prices for basic goods does not mean that all retail prices should be frozen completely," Glushkov said. "The need to make individual corrections is called for by conditions of production, the growing cost of the extraction of raw materials, and the need to ensure the rational use of resources and certain commodities. This concerns, for instance, status and fashionable goods, in short, goods which are not primary necessities."

The decisions that have been taken, Nikolay Glushkov said in conclusion, do not affect basic food and non-food goods. Retail prices for them, in accordance with the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, will remain stable in the future as well.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 13-14 SEP

LD150154 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 13-14 September. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

13 September

Mass harvesting of sunflower has begun in Moldavia. Mass grape picking has started in Georgia. In spite of difficult weather conditions, vine growers have achieved big yields. (0004 GMT)

Two-thirds of the area designated for winter crops, over 7,000 hectares [as heard] have been sown in the Ukraine. More than before winter barley is being sown. Given good crop husbandry, its yield this year exceeded even that of wheat in places. Almost 95,000 hectares are under potatoes in Ryazanskaya Oblast, the second biggest potato field in the RSFSR. Permskaya Oblast has started lifting potatoes on the second half of the plantations. They have already been lifted from over 19,000 hectares. (1030 GMT)

Despite August's typhoons, with rainfall exceeding the monthly norm by one-and-a-half times, 200,000 tons of grain out of 500,000 tons has arrived at the reception points in Amurskaya Oblast to date. The oblast's grain area is about 800,000 hectares. Work is intense to make up for the delayed harvest of grain crops and townspeople are helping out on the farms. (1500 GMT)

14 September

Kaliningradskaya Oblast farmers are finishing harvesting work on the grain and flax fields. Potato harvesting is also in full swing. Udmurtskaya farmers have started lifting potatoes, using mechanized methods to avoid losses. In the current 5-year plan they are to raise the annual gross potato harvest to 700,000 tons. (0100 GMT)

In Saratovskaya Oblast machine operators are completing plowing on the second million hectares. In Dagestanskaya ASSR the harvesting of grapes has begun. This year 380,000 tons of grapes are to be handed over to the state. Ryazanskaya Oblast has delivered 1 million tons of fodder to stores. (0400 GMT)

Farms in Kazakhstan are completing harvesting of cereals. Grain has been threshed to date on 23 million hectares. North Kazakhstan, Semipalatinskaya and Dzhezkazganskaya Oblasts have completed reaping and threshing of grain crops. Kustanayaskaya and Karagandinskaya Oblasts, and other oblasts of central and north Kazakhstan, are close to completing the harvest. Particular attention is now being devoted to the transportation of grain to elevators and the preparation of the ground for next year's harvest. An area of 3 million hectares has been prepared for the sowing of winter crops. (0600 GMT)

In Kazakhstan 25 million hectares is sown to grain crops. Of this area 23 million hectares has been threshed. (0700 GMT)

Around 100 sovkhozes and kolkhozes in Kokchetavskaya Oblast have completed the grain harvest. In all less than five percent of the area sown in the oblast remains to be harvested. Grain growers of Kokchetavskaya Oblast are now handing over their second million tons of grain. The cotton harvest in Turkmenistan is gathering speed. Ashkabad farmers lead socialist competition in the republic and to date they have dispatched thousands of tons of raw cotton to procurement points. (0800 GMT)

Mass corn harvesting started in the Ukraine today. Almost 2 million hectares are to be harvested. (1100 GMT)

PAZHITNEV 'AGRICULTURAL REVIEW' ON WINTER SOWING

PM141525 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Sep 81 p 2

[A. Pazhitnev article under the rubric "The Harvest Watch: Agricultural Review": "The Green Shoots Are Appearing"]

[Text] Fall has come into its own. But the farmers still have plenty of urgent work in the fields. As the USSR Central Statistical Administration reports, by 7 September grain and pulse crops had been harvested from an area of 101 million hectares--84 percent of the sown area. The center of the harvest is now beyond the Urals. Most machine operators and transportation and procurement workers are doing everything possible not to waste a single hour. In the past week Altayskiy Kray kolkhozes and sovkhozes, for instance, threshed the grain from nearly 800,000 hectares, while in Orenburgskaya Oblast they threshed the grain from more than half a million hectares. The Virgin Land farmers of northern Kazakhstan are working shock fashion. Here the grainfields occupy an area of 15.5 million hectares and nearly three-fourths of the sowings have been harvested.

The farmers' special concern is for next year's grainfields. The country has begun the mass sowing of winter crops. Rural workers are well aware of the high efficiency of these crops: While taking up about one-fourth of the grain crops area, they provide more than 30 percent of gross grain output. Even in seasons with unfavorable weather conditions winter crops give a guaranteed grain yield. This advantage was made fully apparent this year.

Many farms, rayons and oblasts are extending the areas shown with winter crops and increasing the latter's share of total grain production. Thus kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the Mariyskaya ASSR have devoted 160,000 hectares to these crops this year--more than last year. One-fourth of the rye is sown in well-fertilized clean fallow land. About 2 million tons of organic fertilizers have been applied here. The farms of Sernurskiy, Novotoryalskiy, Morkinskiy and Kuzhenerskiy Rayons finished covering the seeds first and to a high standard.

An important condition of the successful execution of winter sowing is the timely, high-quality preparation of the soil. People remember this well on Kirovskaya and Kurganskaya Oblast farms and many others, where the plowing of the fields in preparation for the sowing was completed on time. In the RSFSR the sovkhozes and kolkhozes of many oblasts, krays and autonomous republics had coped with this work by the beginning of September. Here 20.4 million hectares out of 22.5 million have been prepared. In the country as a whole 35.7 million hectares had been plowed ready for winter crops by 1 September, which is 4.5 million hectares more than by the same time last year.

A decisive role is played by the use of progressive labor organization based on efficient operations by mechanized complexes, detachments and units. Success is achieved where plowing crews are fully staffed in good time, where they are equipped with everything they need and where the conditions for high-productivity labor are created. In Permskaya and Orlovskaya Oblasts and the Udmurtskaya ASSR and in other parts of the country which have completed the fall sowing extensive and successful use was made of the two-shift system for organizing the plowmen's work, and they stuck to precise schedules for agrotechnical measures. Over considerable areas of the country the progressive soil conservation system of farming is used. Leaders and specialists on many farms are devoting increasing attention to high-quality agricultural practices.

However, work is not going well everywhere. By the beginning of September farms in the Kabardino-Balkarskaya and Severo-Osetinskaya ASSR had only one-third fulfilled the soil preparation plan.

Sovkhozes and kolkhozes in Zakarpatskaya, Lvovskaya, Chernovitskaya and Zhitomirskaya Oblasts are lagging. Ways must be found to speed up operations, without forgetting about high quality.

Much has been done in recent days to ensure the timely preparation of the reliable basis for next year's harvest, its gold reserve--the seed. Practically the full requirements have been laid in for the winter sowing. There is sufficient wheat, rye and barley seed for all the areas planned. Interrepublic and interoblast seed shipments are taking place on a considerable scale. Sowing grain is being delivered to places where for various reasons they have been unable to create the necessary reserves out of their own production. Concern must be displayed not only for the quantitative side. The farmer is well aware of how important it is to sow high-grade seeds with a good potential yield. The seed must be brought more rapidly up to the necessary condition and exchange operations must be carried out. A major reserve lies in the further introduction of highly productive strains of rye, wheat and barley. A number of such varieties have been created by the selection workers.

News is coming in from many parts of the country about sowing operations which have been launched on a broad scale. According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration, by the beginning of this week winter crops had been sown in the country over an area of 19.9 million hectares, which is 3.6 million hectares more than by the same date last year. This work is going rapidly in the RSFSR. Belorussian SSR sovkhozes and kolkhozes brought the sowing units out into the fields earlier than last year. At the same time many farms in Moldavia and Estonia are carrying out this work only slowly.

However, a good harvest can only be counted on if the seeds are sown in fertilized soil with a high level of fertility. As many years of experience show, the correct way to increase the yield from the grainfields is to sow seeds while simultaneously applying mineral fertilizers to the drills. The effectiveness of this method is well understood by the grain growers of Vologodskaya and Vladimirskaya Oblasts, who have sown about 90 percent of their winter-sown area with the use of mineral fertilizers. Fertilizers are used widely in sowing by farms in Moskovskaya and Belgorodskaya Oblasts and the Mordovskaya ASSR.

Many sovkhozes and kolkhozes in Volgradskaya Oblast fail to attach due significance to this important agricultural technique. Here only 24 percent of the sown area has received a simultaneous dressing with mineral fertilizers. Only about one-third of the mineral fertilizers suitable for drill application received by the oblast in July-August have been used in the sowing. Naturally, a considerably grain shortfall could result from this attitude toward fertility.

Farms must devote particular attention to the wide use of organic fertilizers in the fields. More organic fertilizers have now been applied to the soil in the country as a whole than by the same time last year and concern must be displayed for improving the quality of fertilizers.

Rural workers have much to do in the first fall month. The time for mass potato digging has arrived. Fodder procurement goes on. The time for harvesting main vegetable crops is approaching. To gather in all that has been grown without losses and to lay reliable foundations for next year's harvest--that is the task now being resolved by the country's farmers.

KUNAYEV ADDRESSES KUSTANAYSKAYA OBLAST AKTIV

PM111543 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 3 Sep 81 p 1

[KAZTAG report: "Harvest Rapidly and to a High Standard"]

[Text] Kazakhstan's most extensive grainfields, those of Kustanayskaya Oblast, are filled with the roar of engines day and night. Rural workers, responding with deeds to the party's appeal, are making efforts to harvest all agricultural crops at the best possible time and without losses and to give the motherland as much grain and other arable and livestock products as possible. Much more grain crops have already been cut and threshed than by the same time a year ago. More than nine-tenths of the wheat now arriving at procurement enterprises is strong and durum and up to the highest requirements.

This was noted at an oblast party and economic aktiv meeting held in Kustanay on 2 September with the participation of raykom and gorkom first secretaries, rayispolkom and gorispolkom chairmen, general directors of rayon production associations in agriculture and leaders of industrial enterprises and construction sites, sovkhozes and kolkhozes and oblast organizations.

A report on the progress of the harvesting and procurement of grain and other agricultural products, the development of livestock raising and the work of industrial enterprises and construction organizations was delivered by V. P. Demidenko, first secretary of the Kustanayskiy Obkom.

Briefings on harvesting work were delivered by the following raykom first secretaries: A. I. Yarmolenko of Kamyshninskiy Rayon, S. A. Medvedev of Karasuskiy Rayon, L. M. Meyerov of Naurzumskiy Rayon, A. G. Vanin of Borovskiy Rayon and A. I. Spodin of Dzhetygarinskiy Rayon.

A speech was delivered at the aktiv meeting by Comrade D. A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee, who was greeted warmly by those present. In the light of the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's advice and instructions and the Third Kazakh CP Central Committee Plenum resolution, he noted, party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations and economic organs are called upon to do everything possible to ensure the successful harvesting and procurement of all agricultural products. In every field, on every grain shipment route and at the elevators it is necessary to ensure maximum utilization of machinery, efficient collaboration between all components in the cutting, threshing, preparation, shipment, and reception of grain and complete prevention of losses, to create the conditions for daily overfulfillment of targets and to use the most efficient labor methods. In this most important matter there must be no laggard collectives, lost opportunities or instances of thriftlessness. At the same time more attention must be devoted to organizing the harvesting and storage of potatoes. It is necessary to continue to strengthen the fodder base, seek a further increase in the production and sale to the state of meat, milk and other livestock products and make every effort to supplement food resources. Having grown quite a good harvest in difficult weather conditions, Comrade D. A. Kunayev stressed, the people of Kustanayskaya Oblast can and must make a most weighty contribution to Kazakhstan's grain harvest in the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

Decisive measures must be adopted to put an end to laggardness on the part of a number of industrial enterprises and to the slow assimilation of industrial capacities, to speed up the growth of labor productivity and to sustain the development rates set for all sectors of industry, which occupies a prominent place in the republic's economy. It is an important task to ensure the timely commissioning of new fixed production capital, the improved assimilation of the major resources allocated for the erection of housing, schools, hospitals and kindergartens and the improvement of all capital construction. It is an urgent matter to lay group water mains more rapidly. More attention should be devoted to all-round services to the population.

The successful resolution of the tasks set by the party demand a further improvement in the level of the political, organizational and educational activity of party organizations in every collective, constant support for and dissemination of valuable initiative and leading experience, the further development of socialist competition and the resolute elimination of shortcomings. In all this, communists are called upon to set an example of labor activeness and a high sense of responsibility for the task entrusted to them.

The aktiv meeting has assurances that the oblast's working people, inspired by the Leninist party's impressive plans, will cope successfully with the harvesting and other agricultural operations, will overfulfill socialist pledges for the sale of grain to the state, will fulfill ahead of schedule annual plans for the sale of meat, milk and other livestock and arable products and will increase the efficiency of industrial production and construction.

Taking part in the aktiv meeting were V.T. Shevchenko, candidate member of the Kazakh CP Central Committee Bureau, and M.G. Motoriko, Kazakh SSR minister of agriculture.

During his stay in the oblast Comrade D.A. Kunayev visited the fields of the Maykolskiy Sovkhoz and the K. Marx, F. Engels and Chapayev Kolkhozes in Kustanayskiy Rayon, and the Fedorovskiy and Chandaksiy Sovkhozes and Put K Kommunizmu Kolkhoz in Fedorovskiy Rayon. He inspected the grain, familiarized himself with the use of harvesting and transportation machinery and the organization of the work of combine operators, drivers and other participants in the harvest and cultural and consumer services for them, and met with workers, kolkhoz members, specialists and leaders of the rayons and farms.

Comrade D.A. Kunayev was accompanied on his tour of the oblast by V.P. Demidenko, first secretary of Kustanayskiy Obkom, and T.B. Kuppayev, chairman of the oblispolkom.

PRAVDA ON SOLOMENTSEV TRIP TO BRYANSKAYA OBLAST

Comparison of the article entitled "Solomentsev Visits Bryanskaya Oblast 1-2 Sep," carried on page T 5 of the 3 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT with the TASS report published on page 2 of the 3 September Moscow PRAVDA in Russian under the headline: "Stay in Bryanskaya Oblast," reveals that the two items are identical except for the following:

Paragraph one, line five, PRAVDA reads: ...the RSFSR on further developing and improving the efficiency...

Last paragraph, last line PRAVDA reads: ...of the oblast.

With M. S. Solomentsev at the farms and enterprises were Ye. I. Sizenko, first secretary of the obkom, and I. Ya. Poruchikov, chairman of the oblispolkom.

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL MAGAZINE--"Agricultural Cadres" is the title of a new magazine which has been established in the USSR this year. Its editor-in-chief, (Mikhail Sergeyevich Kuryanov) explained that it is especially designed for agricultural cadres and deals with the issues facing them. He pointed out that contrary to what some readers have been told at their local newsagents, it is open to unlimited subscription. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 12 Sep 81 LD]

LAUNCH OF COSMOS-1305,-1306 SATELLITES ANNOUNCED

Cosmos-1305, 11 Sep

LD140739 Moscow TASS in English 0730 GMT 14 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 14 Sep, TASS--A new artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1305, was launched in the Soviet Union on Friday. It has on board scientific instruments for continued space exploration.

The satellite has been put into an orbit with the following parameters: the initial period of revolution--4 hours 24 minutes, maximum distance from the earth--13,870 kilometres, minimum distance--648 kilometres, the orbit's inclination--63 degrees.

The instruments aboard the satellite are functioning normally.

Cosmos-1306, 15 Sep

LD151112 Moscow TASS in English 1100 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 15 Sep, TASS--The Cosmos-1306 artificial satellite of the earth was launched in the USSR today. It carries scientific equipment for further studies of outer space.

The sputnik's orbit has the following parameters: initial period of revolution--90.9 minutes, maximum distance from the surface of the earth--494 kilometres, minimum distance--156 kilometres, inclination of orbit--65 degrees.

The equipment on board the sputnik is functioning normally.

RESEARCH SHIP UNDERGOING TRIALS IN BALTIC

PM140940 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Sep 81 p 4

[Correspondent O. Losoto dispatch under the rubric "Economic News": "Ship of Science"]

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Sep--Trials of a new ship, the Vitayaz, are taking place in the Baltic. The ship was built by the workers of the A. Warski yard in Szczecin on an order from the Soviet Union. Vityaz initiates a new series of ships designed to investigate the seabed and ocean floor.

Vityaz is essentially a floating scientific institute. Some 60 scientists will be able to work on board the ship for long periods in 20 laboratories fitted with modern apparatus. The displacement of the scientific ship is 6,000 tons and its length is 110 meters. A package of special equipment will make it possible to carry out research underwater at depths of up to 250 meters.

GENERAL SEMIRENKO DISCUSSES 'ZAPAD-81' RESULTS

LD121440 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Excerpt] The exercises will provide military specialists with material for serious and deep discussion.

Such exercises with the participation of about 100,000 servicemen and the most modern combat equipment have not been held for many years. Here is what Lt Gen Aleksey Ivanovich Semirenko, first deputy commander of the Red Banner Belorussian Military District and member of the district Military Council, has to say:

[Begin recording] The troop exercises took place in complicated conditions in a very swampy area. The whole dynamics and actions of the two sides reflected the characteristics of modern combat which makes increased demands on the personnel.

A certain proportion of the tasks was carried out at night during these exercises. During these days all aspects of military and servicemen's mastery were tested and polished. Particularly great attention was paid to the conduct of highly mobile, active and decisive actions in various types of battle. The coordination of control methods, the coordination of the actions of units, subunits, formations, the effective use of complicated modern equipment and armaments were tested.

A situation simulating real combat as closely as possible, a high level of technical equipment, the use of massed strikes by artillery and aircraft, penetrations of the enemy's strengthened defenses, the conduct of rapid marches at high speeds and over long distances through meadows and swamps, the hurried forcing of water obstacles, acute situations: These were characteristics of the exercises which were carried out in an extremely short period. These exercises also tested the readiness of the soldier to go courageously and decisively into battle against a crafty, strong and technically equipped enemy, and to defeat him.

In these exercises the troops once again demonstrated extremely good combat training, harmony of actions and showed their readiness to act in defense of our homeland at any time. [end recording]

TRUD NOTES 'ENTHUSIASM' OF DRAFTED RESERVISTS

PM110939 [Editorial Report] Moscow TRUD in Russian on 6 September carries on page 3, under the headline "We Will Keep Our Powder Dry," a 700-word report, datelined "Red Banner Belorussian Military District, 5 September," from special correspondent Yu. Dmitriyev, who describes meetings with reservists called up to take part in the "Zapad-81" exercises and offers the following general comments:

"A summons from the Military Commissariat.... Since the last war that has always been a disturbing and thrilling signal. It means the motherland and its army needs you. It means you are ready to fulfill with honor your civic and constitutional duty. It is pleasant to note that the absolute majority of soldiers and officers called up from the reserve have tackled their martial labor wholeheartedly and enthusiastically and are selflessly sharing with the exercise participants the difficulties of life on campaign. Political worker Col Nikolay Filippovich had a good word for these people: 'They are real, reliable fighters who might never have taken off their soldier's greatcoat. They are perfectly well aware that we must keep our powder dry, especially now that the world is uncomfortable and uneasy, through the fault of militant imperialism...."